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**Library Economy and Bibliography**

AUGUST, 1909

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE

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**1856—1909.**

# The Library Journal

VOL. 34. No. 8. AUGUST, 1909

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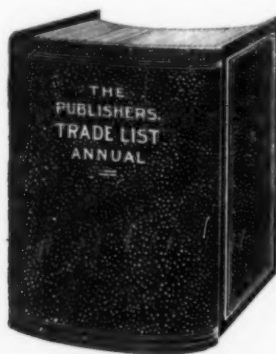
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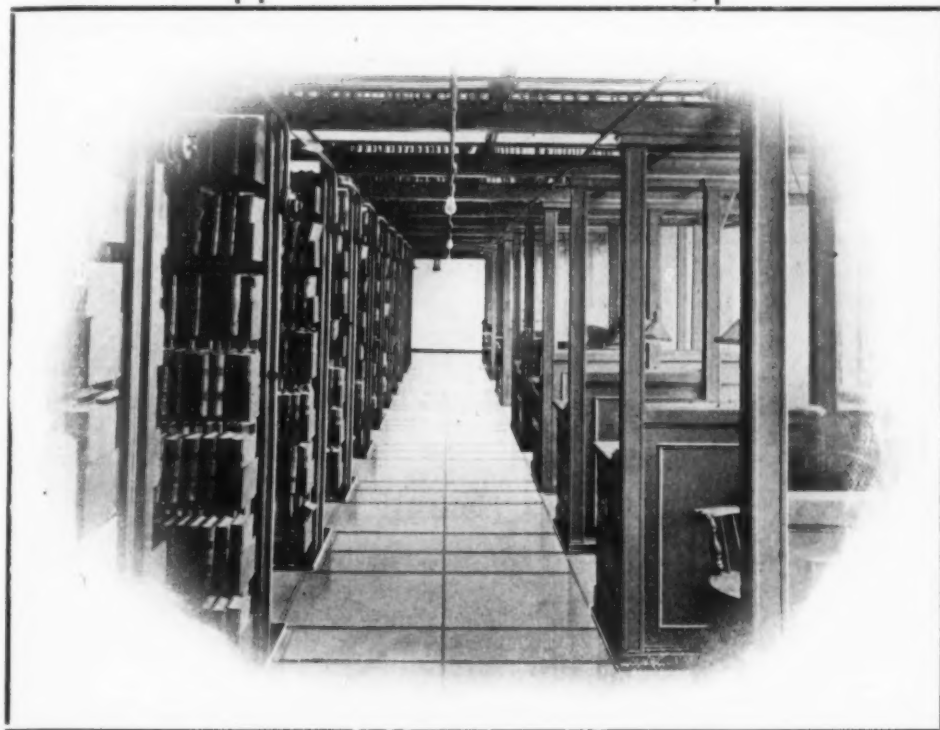
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE, JUNE-JULY, 1909





# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 34

AUGUST, 1909

No. 8

THE White Mountains conference at Bretton Woods was a most notable one, and the choice of locality and headquarters hotel was pronounced by unanimous vote the most satisfactory ever made. The Mount Washington Hotel is as perfectly appointed and perfectly managed as a hotel can be, and the house was opened for the conference rush as smoothly as though it had been running for months. Its full capacity for five hundred and fifty guests was put at the disposal of the A. L. A., and the overflow at the Mount Pleasant House was also well cared for. Too much praise cannot be given to the management for this triumph. In point of numbers the conference surpassed that at Minnetonka, and so ranks third in attendance. Unfortunately the railroad arrangements on the part of the Boston & Maine Railroad were not as satisfactory, and it is even rumored in New England that the management is poor of malice aforethought, with the purpose of reconciling the public to the merger with the "Consolidated" monopoly. The only discourtesy reported during the entire conference was from an over-worked representative of the railroad, whose authorities quite failed to appreciate the extent and importance of the business thrown into their hands by the A. L. A. meeting.

THE introduction of a "free day" for the Mount Washington journey or other outings was appreciated by the hard-worked librarians as much as the betravelled Cook's tourist enjoys his occasional "half holiday." One of the interesting features of the conference was, as usual, an excellent photograph of the gathering taken by Walter B. Merryman, photographer, of Haverhill, Mass., and as we are notified by the post-office department, in accordance with official red tape, that the LIBRARY JOURNAL would be reduced from "second class" to third class as mailable matter, unless the illustration should be directly related with the text, by a descriptive reference within the number, we add that the

company thus photographed was absolutely first class, unrivalled for character, dignity and beauty by the attendance at any previous conference! Unfortunately the annual meeting was again deprived throughout the meeting, or at some sessions, of the presence of several college librarians, because of the commencement season, which, in addition to the heat which kept others back, is again good reason for a change of time. No decision was reached as to place and date of the next conference, as the Executive board will decide that with reference to the international conference next July at Brussels, in which it was voted to participate with as large a delegation as can be arranged for.

THE final adoption of the new constitution and the decision in favor of the Chicago Public Library as headquarters of the American Library Association give further proof of the constructive value of the Bretton Woods conference. The settlement of headquarters is due to the generous offer of the Chicago Public Library, and all will hope for an auspicious opening of the new A. L. A. offices as the star of library empire takes its westward way to "the edge of the East;" and it is a happy coincidence that this change comes simultaneously with the revision of the constitution and the election of a strong Executive board with full and undisputed authority. The work of the Association will be knit together by the appointment of chairmen of the finance committee and Publication board from the executive body, which will select and appoint the secretary and the treasurer in common for the Association and its publishing department. Mr. Wyer's long and great services as secretary of the A. L. A. have been happily recognized by his election as vice-president, which makes him a member of the Executive board, and enables him to cooperate usefully with his successor in shaping the new organization of the work. We trust that not only will the Chicago headquarters become in fullest effectiveness the

central ganglion of library organization, but that it may also become a place of visitation and meeting which will bring together in personal relationship librarians from all parts of the country.

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CO-ORDINATION was the key-note of the conference, in the President's address and in papers at the first general session and at a session of the College and reference section. A committee was provided for, to report on this important subject, and a committee was also appointed to study methods of co-ordination for college libraries as a further development of a previous committee appointed by the New England college librarians. Co-ordination naturally covers three topics—the selective distribution of books in distinctive libraries, a provision of information through card catalogs and otherwise, and means for finding exceptional or needed books with clearing-house and inter-library loan arrangements. The national library should be the omnium gathrum for all books printed in or relating to the country, as well as a vast collection of all kinds of books; regional libraries or systems, co-ordinated amongst themselves as at Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and other centers, state libraries for the respective states, and special libraries, such as those of universities and art museums, should be repositories from which smaller libraries can draw; while these latter, as town or rural libraries, should confine themselves to good general collections, with special collections only of books written by, in or of its own place and people, or particularly useful for its own constituency. Secondly, the card catalog of books in the library possibly housed in large libraries in a catalog stack room, and perhaps with a selective public catalog as suggested by Mr. Andrews, should naturally be supplemented, especially in the national library, and regional libraries, and in the several libraries of a co-ordinated local system and by a repertory indicating books to be found in other libraries, including what may be called a *thesaurus* of rare books, showing exactly where a copy is to be found, inclusive of the private libraries of the country. Thirdly, there should be means of inquiring for unrecorded books and a further development of inter-library loans. Much light was thrown on many of these

topics in the papers and discussions, and the proposed committee should have plenty to do in covering this broad field. With regard to the problem of regional libraries, it might be that should one or perhaps two such libraries be started, one in the United States and one in Canada, the experiment would best work out its practical value. And then the suggestion of Mr. Hodges, given in his paper on Reservoir libraries as the centre of systems, that every contributing library no matter how small could be made a distributing agency for a reservoir library, might by operation, test its practicability.

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It may be added that an important factor in library co-ordination must be, in each state, the state library commission, and its field representatives. What Mr. Tillinghast accomplished in Massachusetts, almost single-handed and with such extraordinary economy, has not been possible in other states without larger and more costly organization; and at a recent Massachusetts meeting a strong plea was made by Mr. Wellman and Mr. Fletcher for a new order of things in Massachusetts itself. Amateur work is often helpful, but it cannot always be adequate, and the organization of library visitation, inspiration and direction must, as pointed out in Mr. Fletcher's letter, more nearly approach the organization of our great school systems. Mr. Tillinghast was able to leave behind him the accomplished fact of library facilities in or for every township in his commonwealth; it will not be long before every state will have its library commission aiming at the same ideal. But new ways must be found for the new work. At the meeting of the League of Library Commissions, at Bretton Woods, there was taken a new step in the development of commission work, which, in a sense, might also be considered a step towards its co-ordination. A committee was appointed by the League to investigate the matter of extending library facilities to institutions for the insane and to prisons, to urge upon Congress the importance of this work, and if advisable to draft a bill making an appropriation to provide libraries for these institutions. In connection with other problems Mr. Hadley emphasized the tendency toward fossilization of commission work by too much, or hide-bound, legislation.

CO-ORDINATION, OR METHOD IN CO-OPERATION: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE, 1909 \*

By CHARLES H. GOULD, Librarian McGill University Library, Montreal

IN inviting your attention to the subject of co-ordination, I bring before you what may accurately be termed a present-day problem. It is not absolutely new, but it is at least recent. Each generation has tasks peculiarly its own to surmount; and co-ordination is one of ours. Moreover, in the sense in which we use it to-night, viz., systematic co-operation, it is sufficiently large to include within itself many special questions which are being actively canvassed, and are daily becoming more and more prominent.

The first chapter in the history of popular libraries (I should rather say the *earlier chapters*, having regard to the vast amount of creative work they embody) closed almost simultaneously with the nineteenth century. This coincidence is worth noting, because most of the questions which had taxed the powers of the founders of this Association had been finally settled by that date. Some were disposed of even earlier, and a few have lingered longer. But, after all, the day for discussing library technique or method is almost gone. If this matter be not closed, it has at any rate, in parliamentary phrase, "reached the committee stage," and the same thing is equally true of other questions of internal management, as well as of those which bear on the library's relation to the public.

Now, these problems were, if one may so say, formative, i.e., they were connected with

libraries in the making; they were individualistic like the era to which they belong. For they arose in the early years of the library movement while the evolution of the individual library was taking place. This involved perfecting all those processes (many of them technical, though none the less weighty on that account, since every art or profession is based on technique), which had to do with the single book as the first term in a series that culminated in the working library—the final one. That was co-ordination—of the forces *within* the library.

But the formative period is over. Organized libraries are to be found at every turn. And the problems which now confront us are different from the earlier ones. They no longer have to do with libraries as *final* terms in a series, but as *first* terms in a new series of larger proportions. The twentieth century has the task of evoking method and order *among*, rather than *within* libraries. It must discover a classification not for the volumes on the shelves (which has already been done), but for the libraries themselves, grading them as it were, and welding them into a complete system. Not a "library system" such as is already exemplified in the great cities, though this, to some extent, embodies the idea in little; but a single comprehensive organization in which each member shall have its own definite part to play, yet will also stand in distinct and mutually helpful relations to all the other members, acknowledging, each one, that it owes a duty to the whole body, although preserving complete freedom as to its own individual management and interests. Such an organization, such a system of libraries is the final term in the new series. In it the libraries of the country would stand not as independent units, but as *inter-dependent* partners. And its ultimate attainment should, I believe, be the aim *par excellence* of this generation of librarians.

Do you exclaim, "This is a hard saying: who can hear it? Proof!" I point you to the

\*The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the address delivered by President Eliot before the Magrolia Conference in 1902. Since that date he has given what thought he could spare to the subject of co-ordination, and to such literature bearing on it as he has found. Probably owing to its title, "President Eliot and discrimination in books," Mr. W. E. Foster's illuminating article published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, vol. 27, p. 260, escaped him until the present address was all but finished. He would call particular attention to this fact because of certain coincidences in thought between Mr. Foster's paper and the short article on Regional libraries published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, June, 1908, which latter is practically an outline of a portion of the present address.

fact that combination and organization are among the strongest tendencies, the very watchwords of the age. How should librarians, then, keep aloof from them? I point you also to the trend of library opinion as evinced in recent professional literature. And I hope later on to be able at least to suggest that a system such as has been mentioned would not only be most desirable in itself, as tending to greater efficiency and to economy of effort, but that the mere fact of its existence would dispose of most of the questions that are now pressing on us for solution.

This is true, for instance, of book selection, disposal of duplicates, storage, clearing houses — which together form what might be called "the overcrowding or congestive group." With other groups less prominent at the moment, but no less vital, it falls into place among those problems which may be broadly characterized as involving the treatment of masses of books rather than single volumes. In conjunction with these and, I think, not otherwise, it can be satisfactorily solved, as one phase of the broad subject of co-ordination.

Inasmuch as my remarks are intended, in part, to serve as a sort of prologue to the next general session, I can venture to omit or pass lightly by certain aspects of my theme, confining myself to a somewhat general consideration of it and leaving illustrations to follow. Nevertheless it would be proper, I suppose, to grow reminiscent here, over what has thus far been accomplished in the way of co-ordination. Even this review, however, I shall spare you; albeit if I did not, your sufferings on account of it would be short. For, though a good deal has lately been written on the subject, it would not take many minutes to tell what has actually been done.

Co-operation, of course, there has long been in a multitude of directions, and in — even between — many different countries. Of that I am not now speaking; and I therefore pass by the bibliographies, the indexing and cataloging, in which, as might have been expected, co-operation has made its most pronounced advance. Co-operative indexing and cataloging, indeed, must rank among the great achievements of their own or of any time.

And co-operation has still more to its credit. For example, that you and I should

be supplied with descriptive lists of certain books and with the information that they may be consulted in, possibly borrowed from, certain libraries, is really a triumph of co-operation, our acceptance of it almost as a matter of course merely going to show our familiarity with conveniences which a few years ago were unheard of. But to put these books in my hand, and in considerable numbers; not merely a volume now and then, demands, not greater skill or learning than the former service, but a larger measure of correlated effort spread over a wider field — and of such, the instances now on record serve chiefly to pave the way for future experiments.

I say this knowing full well that the very principle which underlies state libraries, and perhaps state commissions, too, is co-ordinative; nor do I forget the co-operation that has long existed between the Chicago libraries, the still more comprehensive plan inaugurated in Providence and described in 1897 by Mr. Foster, Mr. Rowell's account in 1898 of what had been done in California, European experiments in Belgium, Germany and England, nor finally the nascent county library movements which are already full of promise for this country. Still, I repeat, these efforts, valuable for what they have accomplished, are, above all, valuable as showing what may be done. Because, as one studies them, one finds that without exception they converge upon the comprehensive organization referred to a moment ago.

As you observe, I have, thus far, been speaking of co-ordination in the most general terms. Let us now look at it in one particular aspect, as it relates to the supply and distribution of books. This is, perhaps the ultimate and crowning purpose of co-ordination. Indeed it constitutes so large a part of all library effort that we can well afford for the time to overlook other sides of the subject. Then, too, the obstacles to putting it into execution are serious enough to merit separate consideration. The question of supply will naturally include provision for reaching all the libraries of the country; while distribution if it be effective, will, among other things, bring relief to congested libraries.

Apart from purchase and gift, one library can obtain a supply of books only by borrowing from another. But, though inter-



library loans have been going on for years, and have now grown very usual, they are still effected chiefly between the greater libraries; while the books lent are restricted, in the main, to those needed for serious study or research. Indeed, I think I am right in saying that the regulations of most libraries favor no other class of inter-library loans strictly so called. Lighter works are on an avowedly different footing and are circulated mainly through travelling libraries or similar agencies, when the great libraries circulate them at all. But I need not labor to prove what you will grant, that as things stand today, no library is in a position to lend to other libraries considerable numbers of books either popular or semi-popular in character. Not one is equipped for such work.

Yet the public library is a democratic institution; and democracies are not, I believe, usually supposed to consist wholly of persons addicted to serious study. So that apparently, in any system which may be devised, there must be provision for widening the scope of inter-library loans, until they include other than scholarly works. We all of us have a great respect for the scholar, but his are not the only interests to consider.

Moreover, simply to enlarge the circle of readers, will not suffice. What of the small libraries, which form the great majority of libraries of the land, and are doing collectively a vast and steadily broadening work? I pass by the immense amount of duplication of books and of effort to which, under existing conditions, these libraries are condemned. Much of this is indispensable, and, of course, always will be, though far too much is wasteful, and ought to be made unnecessary. That which concerns us at present, however, is the isolation of the smaller libraries, notwithstanding their proximity to each other and, sometimes, to leading institutions. Despite their slender stock of books they must rely mainly on themselves. They borrow rarely, and their facilities for doing so, always inferior, often seem to be practically *nil*. It may be urged that a rural library does not need very many books. True, other things being equal, a small community will need fewer books than a large community. On the other hand, the fewer books a library controls, the greater the probability of its needing others which it does not possess. Clearly, then, any "system

of libraries" must reach out to, and include the small libraries of the country; nothing could justly be called a system that failed to take account of these.

But how are they to be included? They will not be greatly advantaged by borrowing from each other. They must apply to libraries larger than themselves. The great libraries, as has been said, are not equipped to furnish the requisite literature; besides, they have their own readers whose claims must, of course, be first considered. Here, however, the medium-sized library will probably be found a powerful coadjutor. Among this large class there must be thousands of books not in frequent use, which, with suitable arrangements, could be made available for inter-library loans.

Yet here again we find isolation. Although we have discovered a potential source of supply, means of access are in great measure wanting. The medium-size library is not, as yet, much more fully prepared for lending than are the lesser ones. On the other hand, it is in almost equal need of enlarged borrowing powers.

So much then for supply. The outlook is not too pleasing, is it? Let us turn for a moment to distribution.

Seven years ago, at Magnolia, this Association had the honor of listening to a notable paper by the head of a great university. The thesis, if I may be pardoned for characterizing it thus briefly, was the necessity for separation between "live" and "dead" books, and of providing a place of sepulture or storage for the so-called "dead." If this paper did no more, and it did more, it placed definitely before librarians the ultimate necessity, which has not since been questioned, of storage repositories.

Long before President Eliot's paper was written there had been repeated suggestions as to a clearing-house for exchange of duplicates. But these two problems have usually been kept distinct, and treated as though no connection existed between them. In the meantime, while, for various reasons, the popular demand for books has greatly increased, libraries have been steadily swelling in bulk, and the questions connected with overcrowding and congestion have become more acute than ever.

Yet, I must confess it, the idea of a tomb

for useless books is repugnant to me. Apart from considerations of economy, which would seem to demand that its functions be combined with at least those of a clearing-house, its very suggestions are unpleasant if not unsavory. No one, of course, calls such a thing a library. I would name it rather the Dead Sea; for it would be ever receiving, never giving. Even if what was consigned to it were not already dead (and, I am afraid, cases of premature burial would be rather frequent) the result would be the same. Nothing could long survive amid such surroundings. But vary the figure. Call the tomb a reservoir, and instantly all the conditions change. The reservoir receives only in order that it may give forth. It is the antithesis of the Dead Sea. The one is a receptacle, the other a dispensary. In the latter there is current. Granted that here and there the motion be sluggish, possibly imperceptible, still the contents, as a whole, remain sound and useful.

Now, we can all think of more than one approximation to such a reservoir among the libraries of this country. We think of them with admiration and gratitude for their enlightened and liberal work. But the field is vast: the libraries we have just referred to are few, and have responsibilities, as we have already twice observed, over and above any they may have assumed in behalf of other libraries; whereas it is precisely with the needs of libraries that we are now concerned.

Might it not then be feasible to provide a certain number of book reservoirs to which all the libraries of a particular district or locality could turn in time of need? These reservoirs, existing for the express purpose of serving other libraries, might have great latitude in the matter of lending, while at the same time they might combine the function of a storage warehouse and clearing-house with other services as yet hardly spoken of.

Let us proceed on the hypothesis that it is feasible, and suppose that the entire continent has been laid off into a few such districts or regions, and that in each region there has been established a great reservoir—let us call it a regional library—placed at a central point which has been selected after a careful study of the region, its lines of communication, distribution and character of its popula-

tion, the size and location of its other libraries, with the kind and number of books these already possess. The regional library may have been developed from an existing library (of course with the latter's consent and co-operation), or even from a group of libraries, or it may have been established *de novo*, examination having shown the necessity for it.

The first act of the regional libraries would naturally be to get into the closest relations with all other libraries of the region. They would acquaint these latter as fully as possible with the nature of the regional collections, invite the freest application for books or for suggestive lists, and would ask to be supplied with a description of the collections of their neighbors, including mention of any especially valuable works or unusual books, journals or periodicals each might possess, as well as the kind of books chiefly in demand by their readers. All this information would be filed.

If these two things were done, even roughly, throughout the various regions, there would result at comparatively slight exertion a sort of inventory of the library resources and reading tastes of the country, apart from the great centers. This is something that would be very difficult to obtain by other means.

Having made the acquaintance of their more immediate neighbors, the next step would be to get into touch with the National Library and other great libraries throughout the country—very particularly the other regional libraries—to learn at least the strong points of the collections of each, and arrange for reciprocal exchange. It would be neither practicable nor necessary for each of these libraries to keep the catalogs of all the others. Lists of accessions, finding lists and a quarterly bulletin issued by each library, containing its classification and the number of volumes under each heading, would exhibit individual resources with considerable accuracy, and afford a ready means of judging which of several libraries was richest in a given subject, thus indicating the one to which application should be made for particular books. Knowing each others' strong and weak points, knowing, too, their own regions, and having a general acquaintance with the collections of the other great

libraries, they would practically have the literary resources of the whole country at their disposal. The librarians of a region would soon get into the way of applying to their own regional library for information or for whatever books they might want. The books would either be supplied from stock, or borrowed at the nearest point and forwarded. Affiliated libraries would insensibly be drawn together, and towards the central library, and could not fail to merge into a system, although this "merger" would be purely the result of voluntary association. The smaller libraries would know that they had behind them the entire resources of the region—and many a one which now feels itself isolated, would be not merely strengthened but inspired by this thought.

But in addition to acting as reservoir to a district, regional libraries would establish branches or stations at points unprovided with libraries—just as the great city libraries now do within a much smaller radius. To branches, stations and independent libraries in its region the central library would send not alone requested books, but, at stated intervals, assortments of books of various kinds, and would, of course, call into requisition all the most approved means of distribution, from travelling libraries to book wagons.

I say nothing of possibilities as to co-operation with the Library of Congress in issuing cards printed in accordance with the abridged rules; nor of the advantages which might accrue from co-operation in purchase among a group of libraries of such calibre as we are considering.

Though each Reservoir Library would necessarily aim at a large and comprehensive collection, each would specialize to the exclusion of all others, in certain directions—each alone would collect and preserve the literature—including newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets—native to or bearing specially on its own region, and if it did not itself collect everything in these lines, would know how and by whom the work was being done.

They would constitute the natural storage libraries of their district, receiving and making accessible the overflow, whatever its nature, of their affiliated libraries; retaining it or sorting and passing it on, as the case might be, to those particular points at which it would be most useful. Thus in addition to

being storage libraries they would almost inevitably become clearing-houses. Indeed, I sometimes wonder whether, if the work of a clearing-house could be thoroughly and effectively done, it would not, to a great extent, remove the need of storage libraries. Many books, of course, come into the world destitute of the faintest spark of life. For these there is no future but storage; yet of those that have actually lived, how few die and become permanently useless! The cases of supposed death usually turn out to have been instances of suspended animation. And who shall say that a book which appears to be lifeless, or at best languishing in its present home, is not merely pining for change of air and companions, and would not respond to a change as quickly as any other invalid? It is a question merely of finding the right environment.

As a matter of course, regional libraries would also become *the* reference libraries of their district, and not alone for the benefit of persons on the spot. For they would be equipped with correspondence research departments, and bibliographic bureaux from which would issue, at reasonable tariff rates, certified copies of articles, answers to requests for specific information, or even for more extended bits of research. Indeed, if any libraries are ever to undertake what in Belgium they call *Documentation*, regional libraries are the very ones to do it.

One sees, or thinks one can see, a long vista of growth in the directions that have been indicated. One sees, for instance, a chain of regional libraries throughout the United States and Canada, because the scope of such institutions ought to be avowedly continental if not international, and because in certain respects—in her relatively few libraries, her great distances and small population—Canada seems to be ideally placed for making an initial experiment of this nature. And, the trial once made, perhaps the customs might be persuaded to show greater leniency towards inter-library loans. Reciprocity in exchange of books and information could do no harm to the most avowed protectionist; nay, it would tend to dissipate the ignorance of each other, which when it exists between nations is one of the chief impediments to good and friendly relations.

"But," you object, "these libraries are to be

very few, and each must supply a great territory. They can never do it." Remember, in the first place, that the regions, though large, are less populous than city regions. Moreover, these libraries merely supplement, they do not completely supply. Their work would be not to displace what already exists, but to correlate it and increase its effectiveness. It is not the magnitude of their operations, but the cost of their upkeep that presents real difficulty. And as to this, have you ever observed that once the necessity or utility of a certain line of action is shown, means to carry it on are generally forthcoming? In this particular case an annual contribution\* (in proportion to its ability) by each affiliated library and by localities served by branches and stations might be hoped for; but, apart from this, regional libraries would be obliged to rely upon endowment.

An income of not less than \$150,000 would probably be requisite to establish one library. Does this seem a hopelessly large sum? A single great gift like that which was made, two or three years since, for purposes of education in this country would suffice to put the whole system in operation. And I do not think it possible to over-estimate the power for good of such a system.

Just one word more. The very nature of the institutions we have been discussing postulates a body of trustees or commissioners for their control. The composition of such a body would naturally be affected by the character of the endowment on which the libraries

depended. But, whatever its composition, we take it for granted that its formation would mark a further step in co-ordination, and that the active co-operation of the American Library Association would be sought and secured. Just how this would be brought about is not now material. A standing committee of this Association, working with the governing body of the regional libraries, would be in a position to study all phases of the "geographical distribution" of libraries on this continent, and could therefore advise library boards which intended building, whether to establish a library of their own, or to apply for a regional branch or delivery station; could aid in determining what class of library would best fit into the locality, might, indeed, even counsel against any library or station at all in that particular spot.

Ought I to apologize to you for weaving, as I have, a sort of phantasy, in lieu of attempting a direct answer to the definite queries that have arisen in the course of these remarks?

Even a dream, you will admit, need not be unpractical. You remember that what I have said is to be taken as a general introduction to papers which you will hear later. And the plan I have followed, inadequate, in some respects, as I feel it to be, seemed the best I could devise for placing before you in broad outline certain aspects of the great problem which is steadily attracting more and more attention, both in Europe and on this continent—the problem of Co-ordination.

#### THE LIBRARY AND EDUCATION†

By CHARLES W. COLBY, *Professor of History, McGill University, Montreal, Canada*

I HAVE observed that librarians are incurable optimists. Doubtless this is because in the daily discharge of their duties they see so much of mankind. At any rate it would be suicidal for me, addressing the present audience, to cast any reflection upon the fact or the idea of progress. We all believe in it. There is progress in library work. There is progress also in education. *A fortiori* when

we consider the relation of the library to education we must be nothing if not progressive.

But what is progress? At this question warm, humanitarian conceptions leap to the mind and inflame the soul. With the poet who has sung of the Golden Year, we are led to exclaim:

"Ah! when shall all men's good  
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace  
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,  
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea  
Thro' all the circle of the golden year?"

\*Hence and because they merely supplement, regional libraries would not tend to pauperize affiliated libraries.

†Read at Bretton Woods Conference, American Library Association, July 1, 1909.

Unfortunately, however, much loose talk is mixed up with these warm, humanitarian conceptions. Some of it Mr. Bryce cleared away in his Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard; but much remains, and as an antidote I should like to recall a dictum of Herbert Spencer which occurs in one of his earliest writings. "Progress"—says this philosopher after examining all the phenomena of the universe—"Progress is simply a development from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous."

Regarded as a gospel for suffering humanity, some of us may deem that Spencer's definition of progress is rather chilly. However, it furnishes a useful text for any discussion of the library in its relation to education. Alike in the curriculum of studies and in the custody of books the line of advance is from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. The fact is so obvious that the simplest illustrations will suffice to enforce it.

For the modern world our point of departure is the Benedictine monastery. As a program of studies nothing more homogeneous can be desired than the Seven Liberal Arts, issuing from the hands of Martianus Capella, Cassiodorus and Isidore. For five centuries grammar reigned supreme. It is true that the curriculum contained six other branches, but what was their status? In mathematics the height of attainment is represented by ability to calculate the date of Easter. In music no one goes beyond the Gregorian chants. In astronomy, which was deemed the noblest department of intellectual activity, an unfettered fancy reigned supreme. Writing to Charlemagne Alcuin says that the fabric of the arts is crowned by astronomy, just as a splendid house is adorned by a painted roof. Yet when the monarch asked him to account for a brilliant comet which was attracting universal attention, Alcuin replied that doubtless it was the soul of Queen Liutgarda, recently deceased.

Thus in the days of Bede and Paul the Deacon, of Rabanus and Lupus of Ferrières, a single active mind could traverse the whole realm of learning. Nowadays if any one pretends to omniscience it becomes a jest, as in the case of that illustrious scholar, Dr. Benjamin Jowett, of Balliol College, Oxford. Of him it was said or sung:

"Please remember I'm B. Jowett,  
I am master of this College;  
What is knowable, I know it;  
What I know not is not knowledge."

In the Benedictine monastery, therefore, the basis of education was so far homogeneous that grammar furnished the groundwork, and if the Liberal Arts numbered seven, six of them were ancillary to language and literature. It was a time, also, when the structure of the library was homogeneous. There is in the Bodleian a manuscript which should make every scholar thrill with sympathetic emotion. It is a codex of the Acts of the Apostles which Benedict Biscop brought from Lérins to the monastery of Jarrow—the very codex from which the Venerable Bede taught himself Greek over 1200 years ago. Those were days when the librarian could read the books—and all the books—that were under his care—the Vulgate, the Fathers, Cassiodorus *De Septem Disciplinis*, portions of the *Æneid*, and (in moments of desperate wickedness) a little Ovid. When Odo, the first great abbot of Cluny, entered that cloister, he brought with him a monumental library of forty volumes. It is a fact which his biographer takes pains to place in high relief. Among all the annals of scholarship few things are more striking than this instinct of self-preservation which led the monks to cherish books. The Benedictine Rule does not tell the brethren to copy manuscripts. But no more, the studious monk might have said, does it tell us to breathe. (Parenthetically I must credit this piece of wit to its author, S. R. Maitland.)

I wish at once to relieve you from fear that I mean to trace the history of education and of libraries from the Dark Ages to the present day. This reference to the Benedictine monastery with its *trivium*, its *quadrivium* and its *scriptorium* is simply designed to furnish us with a standard of contrast. Since then we have, in Herbert Spencer's phrase, progressed from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. In fact we have not only progressed. We have arrived. If there is anything *more* heterogeneous in education or in library work than what we have now, the mind shudders at the prospect. It is some years since I noticed that in the University of Chicago a whole course of lectures was given on the geography of Mesopotamia. By



now it may have become a course in the environs of Babylon. And as for the meaning of heterogeneous in terms of the library, let us remember that the Bibliothèque Nationale has over 400,000 printed books on the history of France.

The statistics of book production and accumulation are so much better known to you than to me that I pass them over with a mere allusion. An overworked text in the last chapter of Ecclesiastes would always be in the minds of librarians were they not, as I have said, incurable optimists—which the author of Ecclesiastes certainly was not. As the Vulgate has it, "Faciendi plures libros nullus est finis; frequensque meditatio, carnis afflictio est." If here our oriental pessimist means that we shall get a headache if we read all the books there are, he is probably right. But fortunately the love of study is not dead yet, though the modern book-lover on entering a great public library is apt to reproduce the sensations of Clarence in his butt of Malmsey.

To come to the point, what in this highly heterogeneous world is the relation of the library to education?

The child begins life with books. He may not in every case be privileged to scramble about on a library floor before he is able to walk, but few homes are so poor as not to provide books of some kind. And it is characteristic of this period that the books are known through and through. The marvelous memory of the child soaks up from the printed page whatever interests his mind, making all he learns first-hand knowledge. The classics of children's literature are not manuals through which by a process of cram one acquires useful information, but works cherished and learned by heart. They may be few, but in the tender days before teaching is systematic there need be no fear of smattering. The ballads and legends which delight the child pass down from mouth to mouth and would be imperishable even if there were no books. Such, as Dante informs us, were the tales which the Florentine mothers told their children of the Trojans and Fiesole and Rome.

The schoolboy learns the four rules of arithmetic and fractions for useful information. Cube root and beyond he takes for the

benefit of his mind. Some, it is true, question the benefit. "I would scorn," said Calverley, "to possess that degree of low craft which is required for the solution of a quadratic equation." But while children at school are imbibing useful knowledge, whether scientific or literary, the complexity of booklore does not greatly oppress them. Following a definite program under immediate guidance they learn the beggarly elements without taking much thought of what lies outside the course prescribed. The few in whom is born the instinct of letters or research cannot be kept from straying beyond the paddock. But they may be trusted to look out for themselves. "I arrived at Oxford," says Gibbon, "with a stock of erudition that might have puzzled a doctor, and a degree of ignorance of which a schoolboy would have been ashamed." But such ignorance as is here confessed did not suffice to deprive the world of the *Decline and Fall*.

It may seem to you that I am straying from the text, but it is not so. Our theme is the relation of the library to education in an age where there is congestion of literature, when we have left the homogeneous far behind and have progressed into the widest ramifications of the heterogeneous. The point in what has just been said is that the complexity of literature is not a stumbling-block in early childhood, and no great stumbling-block in the stage of the secondary school. But an intellectual crisis is reached in every life when one awakes, however omnivorous he may be, to a full consciousness that he cannot read everything—time being too short for this agreeable exercise. It is a hard struggle to give up the hope that sooner or later we can read all that is worth while. A time comes, however, when the young person begins to realize that only through concentration of effort can results be attained. The delights of aimless reading are then seen to be a fatal form of intellectual dissipation. Only by a narrowing of scope can one contribute to knowledge or to the clarification of thought.

At this stage in the development of all who make a practice of using books the great modern library with its organization, its resources, its methods, becomes indispensable. Of course I do not shut out of view all that the modern library does for children or for

undergraduates. But the chief service which it renders is to adults—to those, I mean, who are using books with a definite purpose in view and whose moments need to be carefully husbanded. We cannot at this time of day quarrel with the specialization of knowledge or decry the processes which have delivered mankind from the poverty and narrowness of the Dark Ages. Books may become burdensome. Men of great distinction may urge that the proper place for most of them is in a storage warehouse. There remains the palpable fact that vast numbers of books, of all degrees and value, must be preserved, classified and rendered accessible. Notable types of civilization have existed without the help of great libraries. Athens knew them not in the days of Pericles, nor were they common in the age of Gothic cathedrals. None the less our own form of civilization, whether better or worse than others, cannot be thought of without these vast repositories of books which you and your colleagues throughout the world administer.

I do not forget that libraries vary greatly in size. President Eliot's five-foot collection of books is perhaps the irreducible minimum. At least Mark Pattison once said that no self-respecting householder could own less than a thousand volumes. But whether the minimum be placed at twenty-five feet or a thousand there is every grade between a library of that size and the treasure house over which Mr. Putnam presides. Remembering this distinction, it yet appears to me that the great public library, with its ramifications, its countless departments, its high state of organization, is the institution which best expresses in concrete form the specialization of modern knowledge and the complexity of modern thought. But with all its subdivisions it is no more heterogeneous than the scheme of modern education in its more advanced grades. It simply reflects the infinite variety of intellectual pursuits.

Another matter upon which I wish to touch is this. We all recognize nowadays that there is nothing stereotyped about the means whereby education can be secured. Time was when not to be illiterate was to be a clerk. More recently time was when to be a scholar was to write Latin hexameters or Greek elegiacs. At present when faculty is trained

in so many ways, it becomes the merest commonplace to state that one can reach the heights of intellectual cultivation without ever attending the university. "I have listened to many lectures," says Stevenson, "and can yet remember that emphyseus is not a disease and that stillicide is not a crime." This is valuable knowledge, but no one will suspect me of decrying universities when I suggest that with the aids which the modern library supplies many who are self-taught receive a better training than college classes can supply to the indifferent.

But one must not think of the serious-minded only. The bulk of mankind are not intellectual; neither are they stupid. Every teacher feels that in his class ten per cent. at the top do well in spite of him, and that fifteen per cent. at the bottom could not be brought to know anything by all the eloquence of Abelard. It is the intermediate seventy-five per cent. who cause the conscientious pedagogue to lose sleep. So with the library. The general reader—who has supplanted the gentle reader of 18th century prefaces—the general reader is to be saved from shipwreck upon Scylla as represented by Mr. Hall Caine or upon Charybdis, as represented by Miss Marie Corelli. Of course I use language in a Pickwickian sense, and only refer to an excess of Caine and Corelli. The fact is that you librarians must take the public gently yet firmly by the hand and educate it in spite of itself. The process may be long, but the prospect is not hopeless. Even those who begin by entertaining the most extraordinary conceptions end by gaining an adequate idea of what a library is. For example, a librarian whom you all honor was once conducting a potential benefactor through a college library. At the end of the inspection the millionaire asked, "How many books have you here altogether?" The answer came in sad and chastened tones, "Only sixty thousand." "Only sixty thousand!" exclaimed the benefactor. "Good God, Mr. X., who is going to read all those books?" Yet as an example of the educative process, a few years later the same benefactor was heard to observe: "There are some who think that a college can get along with a small library, but I have always said that these books are tools for the professors and that they ought to have a good supply of them." If poten-

tial benefactors can be converted into actual by the skill and patience of the librarian, I think that the librarian can also help to educate the general reader by gradually raising the standard of his mental pabulum.

At this stage I might as well admit that I find it difficult in so short a time to say anything systematic about so large a subject. Were one courting exactness it would be unnecessary to accept some working definition of education itself before taking up the relation of education to the library. Thus at the threshold there opens a boundless field of discussion and debate. Here I shall only attempt to distinguish between mental training and the broad discipline which affects character. As for mental training, from time immemorial it has been made to depend upon the use of books, the study of texts, the assimilation of knowledge and ideas from the written or printed word. In an age of technical training the book has been supplemented by the laboratory and the workshop, but without books all processes of mental training would be but partial and empiric.

When it comes to education as connected with the development of character the function of the book is no less prominent than in mental discipline. Obviously character is moulded to a large extent to the living, human associations of every day. But what shall be said of the chosen texts which have power to exalt and sway the soul? Brunetière has said that Plutarch made the French Revolution, and if the statement is true in its application to Girondists and Jacobins it is also true of Napoleon, who by Plutarch's life of Alexander was fired to great action. In another sphere consider the superabundant illustrations which are afforded by Prothero's work on "The psalms of human life." Or, again, turn to the noble lines which Macauley after his defeat in the Edinburgh election wrote on the sustaining influence of literature.

"In the dark hour of shame I deigned to stand  
Before the frowning peers at Bacon's side;  
On a far shore I smoothed with tender hand,  
Through months of pain, the sleepless bed of  
Hyde.  
I brought the wise and brave of ancient days  
To cheer the cell where Raleigh pined alone.  
I lighted Milton's darkness with the blaze  
Of the bright ranks that guard the eternal  
throne."

I referred a moment ago to that aspect of education which is concerned with the development of character. Nor are we likely ever to receive a nobler counsel of perfection than the definition which Milton has given in words that every one knows by heart: "I call therefore a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

Where in this conception of the educated man is there place for books and libraries? Is it not foolish to ask such a question when we remember how great thought and examples, as enshrined in letters, are a perpetual goad to the generous soul?

Like life friends, the books which come close to the soul must be but few. And happy are they who can associate these treasures with a library that is a fit home for them. Hearne, the antiquary, so loved the Bodleian that he caused himself to be made the janitor of the building, with unrestricted right of ingress. The corresponding right of egress he doubtless prized less highly. But we need not go to the universities of an older world, when Lowell has left such a delightful passage about the alcoved library in which he learned to love the Elizabethans. It occurs in the beginning of his essay on Landor:

"I was first directed to Landor's works by hearing how much store Emerson set by them. I grew acquainted with them fifty years ago in one of those arched alcoves in the old college library in Harvard Hall, which so pleasantly secluded without wholly isolating the student. That footsteps should pass across the mouth of his Aladdin's Cave, or even enter it in search of treasure, so far from disturbing only deepened his sense of possession. These faint rumors of the world he had left served but as a pleasant reminder that he was the privileged denizen of another, beyond the flaming bounds of place and time. There with my book lying at ease and in the expansion of intimacy on the broad window-shelf, shifting my cell from north to south with the season, I made friendships that have lasted me for life with Dodsley's 'Old plays,' with Cotton's 'B. Montaigne,' with Hakluyt's 'Voyages,' among others that were not in my father's library.

It was the merest browsing, no doubt, as Johnson called it, but how delightful it was! All the more I fear because it added the stolen sweetness of truancy to that of study, for I should have been buckling to my allotted task for the day. I do not regret that diversion of time to other than legitimate expenses, yet shall I not gravely warn my grandsons to beware of doing the like?"

Said Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, "I pity unlearned gentlemen of a rainy day." And since in every life rainy days occur with some frequency, the bookish man may be held to enjoy a considerable advantage over those who are at a loss how to spend their Sundays.

And so I close with a tribute of affection to the five-foot shelf, to the literary penates of one's own home, to the alcoved recesses of the college library in some small town where the enamored reader holds on forgetful of time, while through the open window in June the fragrance of apple blossoms is mingled with the hum of bees.

The great metropolitan library is doubtless the best reflex of our modern civilization; heterogeneous, eclectic, progressive—a dispensation under which the thinker wins his victories by an intelligent, courageous, narrowing of scope. But till the end of time there will be place in the education of mankind for the closet wherein one reads and re-reads the books he knows by heart.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARIES: SHOULD THEY BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED AS A PART OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF A CITY, OR AS AN INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENT OR ORGANIZATION?\*

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library*

As as a result of the brilliant work of Dr. McCarthy, at Madison, Wis., "legislative reference library" has come to be a fascinating term to librarians and many others; and consequently the idea so splendidly developed in Wisconsin has been adopted by a number of states. More recently the same idea has been extended to municipalities. Such libraries have been organized in Baltimore (1907), Newark, N. J. (1907), Chicago (1908), Milwaukee (1908), and I believe in one or more other cities.

In Baltimore the municipal reference library was an outgrowth of Dr. McCarthy's visit to that city for the meeting of the American Political Science Association in December, 1905. This library is in the City Hall, directly across the corridor from the quarters of the City Library, but with which it has no connection. The City Library in Baltimore, it may be stated, has charge of the records and official documents of the city, and has to do with the distribution of stationery, etc., for the various municipal departments.

\*Read at Bretton Woods Conference, American Library Association, at the College and Reference Section, June 29, 1909.

Since Baltimore was the first American city to establish such a library, I think it worth while to quote three sections from the act creating it (Laws of Maryland, 1906, chapter 565).

"Section 208A. There shall be a department of Legislative Reference of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. The head of said Department shall consist of a Board composed of the Mayor of Baltimore, the City Solicitor, the President of the Johns Hopkins University, the President of the Municipal Art Society, and the President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore City; and the members of said Board shall serve without pay. The said Board shall employ a competent statistician as its executive officer, to organize and conduct the said Department; and the said executive officer shall hold office from the first day of January, 1907, during good behavior, and shall be subject to removal by the said Board, or a majority thereof, for incompetence or neglect of duty.

"Section 208B. It shall be the duty of said executive officer to investigate and report upon the laws of this and other states and

cities relating to any subject upon which he may be requested to so report by the Mayor of Baltimore, any committee of the City Council or the head of any city department; to accumulate all data obtainable in relation to the practical operation and effect of such laws; to investigate and collect all available information relating to any matter which is the subject of proposed legislation by the General Assembly of Maryland or the City Council of Baltimore; to examine acts, ordinances, and records of any state or city, and report the result thereof to the Mayor of Baltimore, any committee of the City Council, or the head of any city department requesting the same; to prepare or advise in the preparation of any bill, ordinance or resolution when requested so to do by any member of the City Council; to preserve and collate all information obtained, carefully indexed and arranged so as to be at all times easily accessible to city officials and open to the inspection of the general public; to perform such other duties as the said Board may prescribe; and to make a full and complete report thereof on or before the first day of February of each and every year to cover the work of the previous fiscal year ending December thirty-first.

"Section 208c. The Board of Estimates shall provide, in the Ordinance of Estimates for the year 1907 and annually thereafter, for the payment of the salary of said executive officer, which shall not be less than \$2000 per annum, and also a sum sufficient to pay all other expenses of the said Department of Legislative Reference."

In Chicago the Municipal Library was added to the Bureau of Statistics, and the full title of the department is the Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library. This library is located in the temporary quarters of the City Hall. When the building operations now in progress are completed on the new City Hall it will be moved into that building. All the employees of the library are under the city civil service.

In Milwaukee the quarters for the Municipal Reference Library are on the 8th floor of the City Hall. The ordinance establishing this department provides that the librarian be appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the Common Council.

In Newark municipal reference work is performed by the Bureau of Statistical Information, under the direction of the city clerk. Its establishment was an outgrowth of the discussion, at the meeting of the League of American Municipalities in 1907, of the best means of informing city officials on all matters affecting the administration of municipal affairs. Besides the mass of local municipal records, dating from the settlement of Newark as a town, in 1666, there are about 8000 volumes of municipal reports of other cities available for the work of the bureau.\*

During the past few weeks I have had the privilege and the pleasure of visiting the four municipal legislative reference libraries mentioned above and of studying their plans and methods of work. I gratefully acknowledge the many courtesies I received from the officials of each and all.

It may be well to say before going further that I assume that a municipal legislative library may be a most helpful thing for a city. This point, therefore, will not be discussed, except incidentally, in this paper.

In June, 1907, before the Michigan Library Association, which met in Detroit that year in connection with the meeting of the League of Michigan Municipalities, I discussed "The public library as a part of the municipal government," and in that paper considered somewhat briefly the functions and duties of the public library as an aid in municipal administration. In this connection it may also be worth mentioning that by resolution of the Common Council in November, 1905, the Public Library of Grand Rapids was made the medium of exchange for all municipal publications, and on this basis the library has been

\*The size of the collection of municipal documents in Newark is doubtless due to a resolution passed by the City Council on Feb. 3, 1865. This resolution recites the value of municipal reports and documents, declares them to be publications which are "useful for reference in the conduct of municipal business and ought to be carefully preserved," and then directs the Mayor's secretary "to collect, receive and take charge of any and all publications that have been presented or forwarded to the City of Newark . . . . ., that he properly number the same and keep them in a suitable place . . . . . to preserve them from injury or loss, and also . . . . . to receive and take like care of any documents or publications that may hereafter be presented to the city from municipal authorities or individuals."



gradually building up a very considerable collection of municipal documents, both local publications and those of other cities. In addition to these documents it has long been purchasing numerous books and pamphlets dealing with municipal questions. In a small way the Grand Rapids Public Library has been doing municipal legislative reference work, although a department has not been organized for that purpose. It will be seen from this, however, that Grand Rapids has an experience of nearly four years in dealing with certain aspects of this library problem.

Perhaps no single phase of the library's work in the past four years has excited more interest outside of the city than what we have been endeavoring to do in helping to solve some problems of municipal administration and policy. We have received many letters about this work—one of the inquiries coming from Russia—not only from other libraries, but also from city officials and individuals interested in municipal government. In collecting and endeavoring to collect material we have had a very active correspondence with the officials of more than a hundred and fifty of the leading cities of the United States and Canada.

At this point let me call attention to the fact that the centralized handling of municipal publications in our American cities is something that is the exception rather than the rule. Relatively few cities have one official from whom one may secure all the annual reports of the different departments of that city, not to mention the other publications. It seems to me, therefore, that the first essential for building up municipal legislative reference libraries in a number of cities is the centralization of the handling, distribution, exchange, etc., of all publications of each city with all other cities; and of course wherever there is a municipal reference library, this library should be the central bureau for that city. In this connection permit me to suggest that it would be appropriate for the American Library Association to recommend to the League of American Municipalities that the League adopt a resolution to this effect. It might also be advisable for the American Library Association to request the National Municipal League to take action looking toward the same end. The centralization of this work in each city would be an advantage

not only to the other cities of the country, but also to the citizens and the officials of the city itself. It is not an unheard of thing in more than one city for a person to be unable to find under one roof all the current official publications of that municipality.

The next question that arises is to what extent should cities endeavor to collect these publications from other cities? In the first place, I feel very strongly that it is nothing less than useless and a waste of time and money for most of our small cities, with their present resources, to endeavor to build up an extensive collection of municipal documents of this kind, for few of our cities are in a position to undertake the handling of such a collection satisfactorily. To gather a lot of municipal reports, ordinances, charters, etc., from a hundred or more cities is of little or no value unless the collection is classified, cataloged and indexed so that the matter desired is readily available; for be it known that there are municipal publications and reports which are most uninteresting—sometimes unintelligent—and which are arranged in such a way that it is exceedingly difficult to extract anything of value from them, the reports emitting, if anything, darkness rather than light. To attempt to gather material of this sort and keep it in an unorganized way is worse than useless. Most cities would give up such libraries in disgust after a few years' effort, and with most librarians municipal publications would be in as great disrepute as were the public documents of our national government some years ago.

The point of this whole matter is simply this: if the municipal legislative reference library, which is necessarily based largely on municipal documents and reports giving first hand information, is to be of service, it must be well organized and up to date, all of which means a considerable expenditure of time, space and money, and under trained and skillful management. The present financial resources of most of our public libraries will not permit of the handling of a collection of this kind in the way that is necessary to make it the means of greater efficiency in the city's government.

The work in connection with municipal documents, however, is only a small part of the work of a municipal legislative reference library. The gathering of information on all

sorts of subjects for aldermen and other city officials means that many sources other than those of municipal reports must be available, and furthermore that much of the information desired cannot be secured from printed material at all, but must be secured by writing direct to the officials in other cities or to persons who are in a position to know. Let me illustrate. Recently one of the aldermen in Grand Rapids requested the library to give him a report, so far as printed material is available, on how other cities are dealing with the problem of clubs, frequently mushroom clubs, whose main reason for being is the furnishing of liquor (especially on Sunday) to members and guests, organizations whose chief reason for being is for the purpose of evading the liquor laws. An investigation of this matter revealed the fact that, so far as official documents, ordinances particularly, and other printed material is concerned, very few cities are dealing with this problem specifically. To have gathered up-to-date, definite and comprehensive information for the particular alderman on this subject would have required the writing of circular letters to perhaps at least 100 cities. One can readily see the amount of work involved in bringing together and properly digesting and tabulating the latest information on questions of this kind. As a matter of fact, the number of questions that come to a well-organized, active, and aggressive municipal legislative reference library would, and actually do, require an extensive correspondence, much of it in the form of questionnaires from other cities. Is it the function of the public library as now organized to spend its time and effort in gathering and digesting information by correspondence for city officials? Whether it is their function or not, few public libraries can do it, simply because they do not have the time and the money to do it right.

If, however, the city should decide to have this sort of work done for it and for its officials, should the public library do it or should a separate organization be created for this purpose? I feel no hesitancy in saying that, except perhaps for our very largest cities, and except perhaps in places where local conditions are peculiar, the public library is so organized that a department of this kind could

be created and administered to the satisfaction of all cheaper and better than by the creation of a separate independent organization or department. The public library in the permanency of its organization and policy, in the technical and educational equipment of its staff, and in its freedom from the turmoil and change frequently incident to the exigencies of local politics, is better fitted in these absolute essentials for the successful management of a municipal legislative reference library than any other department of the city. It is doubtless for these very reasons that all (at least all I now recall) the state legislative reference libraries have been made a department of the state library or of an existing library organization. If our states can successfully use a library already in existence for legislative reference work (as many of them are now doing), there is every reason to believe that our cities can and should do the same.

There will doubtless be those who will take exception to the exceptions in the preceding paragraph when it is remembered that the charter revision committee of the city of New York has been requested by a committee of the Merchants' Association of that city, of which Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, was the chairman, to incorporate a provision in the new charter for that metropolitan city for the establishment of a municipal library along the lines discussed in this paper, the same to be a branch, and under the management, of the New York Public Library. If the New York Public Library could do this work for New York there is every reason to believe that the public library *could* do this work in any city, unless temporary local conditions prevented.

Most of our public libraries already have at hand a large amount of material dealing with municipal questions. Much of this material would have to be duplicated for an independent municipal reference library. The use of such material, except in rare instances, is not sufficiently great to warrant the duplication of the collecting, housing, and caring for it. In the second place, many individual citizens are already interested in these municipal questions and are studying them in our public libraries, the public library being for them the most convenient place to get or use most

of the material they need. It is highly desirable — no, I shall not say desirable, but rather *essential* — for every city to have a large number of persons study such problems, regardless of the fact as to whether they are related officially to the municipal government or not. By making the municipal legislative reference library a department of the public library it would encourage the study of municipal questions on the part of citizens generally much more than by running it separately.

Permit me to remark in passing that it is my firm conviction that most of the inefficiency and the ills that have characterized the government of American cities is due to the ignorance and indifference of the majority of the citizens — ignorant of the progress and experience of other cities and the methods and work of their own, and indifferent, except spasmodically, to both.

If time permitted I should like to quote here at some length from an editorial by the brilliant and gifted Arthur Brisbane in the *New York Evening Journal*. It was his reply to the question what Christmas gift he would give the American people were he a national Santa Claus who could bestow upon them the one thing which would most enhance the general welfare. His reply in brief was:

First, knowledge; second, knowledge; third, knowledge — the greatest gift to any country, to any people, and the first step in all substantial progress.

When legislative reference work is made a department of the public library the city must adequately support it financially, so that efficient and aggressive work can be done at short notice. Furthermore, the work must be placed definitely in the hands of one person, and in our larger cities it would require frequently, if not constantly, one or more assistants. It should be the business and duty of the head of this department to know personally the officials of the city government, members of the council, the mayor, heads of the different departments, etc., etc. The mere collecting of books, pamphlets, papers, etc., and the expression in print or by letter alone of a willingness to aid any or all persons will not bring about the desired results in the way of intelligent use. It goes without saying, also, that the librarian is always absolutely honest and impartial in all this work. Otherwise

such a municipal library becomes an engine for evil, rather than a source of righteous power and light. Furthermore, the librarian must not look upon this work as that of a reform bureau, or a publicity bureau, but rather as an impartial agency for furnishing knowledge and light.

Since it is necessary for the librarian to cultivate the personal relations and the personal acquaintance of the various municipal officials, to facilitate this I believe that it is advisable for him to have in the city hall or other place most convenient for the various city officials an office with definite office hours so as to be easily accessible to the members of the city government most concerned. The amount of equipment in such an office, or branch, would depend largely on the character of the city and the distance of the city hall from the public library building. Only the most live things would need to be kept in the city hall, where one's hands could be laid on them at a moment's notice, but the majority of things, documents, etc., would best be kept in the public library. Referring to live things, one may remark in passing that it is astonishing how quickly municipal subjects may pass from the condition of "live ones" to that of "dead ones."

As these municipal reference departments are organized at present each city is necessarily duplicating an immense amount of work done in the other cities. For example, take the case already referred to of circularizing the cities with reference to the method of dealing with booze clubs. If one city works up this subject satisfactorily there is no reason why other cities should duplicate this work. The number of questionnaires that are being sent broadcast over the land, a considerable number of which duplicate each other, is getting to be a burden that sometimes becomes a nuisance. Sooner or later it will be absolutely necessary to systematize this work in some way for the whole country, so that what is done for one city is done for all cities. Whether such a central bureau will be established by the Federal government along the line of the work that is now being done by the Census Bureau, or whether it will be undertaken by a private or voluntary organization remains to be seen.

The idea of a central bureau is by no means

a visionary one. Germany is pointing the way. On April 1, 1906, the German Städtetag opened such a bureau in Berlin, where with its library as its source it "furnishes information to its members, to smaller municipalities, to local boards, and to private persons." The German Städtetag is a voluntary organization of cities somewhat similar to the League of American Municipalities.

Last winter I had the pleasure of having an interesting discussion of this subject with Professor E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Ross is of the opinion that somewhere in the central west there should be organized and established a central bureau for the municipalities of America to which cities or individuals could go or send for information. Much of the information sought for could be secured as quickly, and usually more fully, more satisfactorily and cheaper, from a central bureau of this kind than it could be collected and digested by the city doing the work itself. This, however, is a problem which I fear we shall not be ready to deal with in the immediate future. However, it is something that is well worth keeping in mind. But even with such a central bureau there will still be need for having right on the spot, available at once, the library and the organization that can answer promptly most of the questions that arise.

In conclusion, I should like to repeat for the sake of emphasis a few of the points made in this paper:

1. A municipal reference library on a limited scale is worth while for most of our cities, both for the city officers and for the citizens.

2. In most of our cities I believe it can best be handled and managed by being made a part of the public library rather than by the building up of a second, separate and independent organization.

3. There must be close personal touch and sympathy between the person managing such a department and the various officials of the city government. The efficiency of a municipal reference library can easily be queered by the librarian in charge taking the wrong personal attitude in his dealings with people.

4. We should look forward, finally, to a central bureau to supply certain classes of information for all the cities of the country.

## THE PAPER AND BINDING OF LENDING LIBRARY BOOKS \*

PRACTICAL experience has told us of the deterioration of paper used in lending library books in recent years.

Books are used harder now than they ever were, and the paper composing them is of a worse quality.

Every effort has been made to bind modern books in an effective fashion for public use, but complete success has not been attained with too large a number. In other words, the utmost care exercised in method, workmanship, and materials is not always successful. There has been something elusive and unreliable about the paper of books which has defied the best efforts of the bookbinder. How many books per cent. have ineffective binding, owing to the treacherous qualities of their papers there is no means of determining, but it is evident that many books after careful binding do not serve well.

It is clear that the bookbinder has not understood the first thing which should be ascertained before binding a book—that is, the material which he undertook to bind.

He has followed the traditions of a craft some four hundred years old, and, other things being equal, if the material with which he had to deal had been the same quality, the same satisfactory results should have been obtained. But the paper he has had to bind has been of a very different sort, and he has failed to readapt his methods to the varying qualities of the paper which the modern publishing world has been using. The craft, adapted to and dealing with a material as strong as to withstand strains of 30, 40, or 50 pounds to the inch, finds itself nonplussed and futile having to deal with a material able to withstand only strains of four, three, two, and one pound to the inch.

Doubtless in olden times paper varied in quality, but the worst paper which was used for books likely to be purchased by public libraries before so recent a year as 1890 was of a quality sufficiently good when folded and sewed to have held together for a reasonable service, with the ordinary and traditional methods of bookbinding.

It has been impossible to tell from the appearance and handling of very much of the paper used more recently what qualities it possessed which make it unreliable in a bound form.

It has become tiresome to the librarian and exasperating to the bookbinder to discover after a book has been bound with every possible care that it has been wrongly bound and should have been dealt with in another fashion. Explanations appear as excuses, and

\*Resumé of an address delivered in 2 parts by Mr. Chivers before the American Library Association, at Bretton Woods, July 1 and 3, 1909.



annoyance to all concerned is the certain result. This state of affairs is one which cannot be allowed to continue, and it has become necessary, very late in the day, to understand when binding a book something more than has hitherto been possible of the thing to be bound.

One of the first things which would naturally occur to one is to discover the composition of the paper which in the past gave us proper results. To that end I collected from librarians a number of books which had given satisfactory service, and pages from them were sent to a paper technologist for analyses and report.

I have before me a list of 20 books, published by 11 different publishers, with the number of times they were loaned to readers indicated. The number of issues of some of these books is here shown:

134 times	These figures do not show the
140 "	relative values of the paper of
152 "	binding. For the purpose of the
181 "	lending library they may all be
214 "	taken as of nearly equal worth.
259 "	Their discharge from service de-
274 "	pends upon the librarian's notion
282 "	of cleanliness and his idea of what
290 "	makes a decent book for public
300 "	service.
324 "	It would be reasonable to as-
483 "	sume that these books could be
575 "	loaned on an average 200 times.

These selections then were made not to support any theory of bookbinding, nor as worthy instances of library economy, but because they prove the paper to have been good for its purpose.

As to the thickness of the different papers, they varied but little, 3.8 in. to the 1000 being the thinnest and 6.6 in. to the 1000 being the thickest. This in comparison with a list of 1000 books compiled where the variation was from  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of an inch to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of an inch.

Their strength, also, did not vary nearly so much as do more recent papers, the strongest of them breaking at a strain of 15 pounds and the weakest breaking at a strain of six pounds. While the variation between recent books has been as between 40 pounds and one pound. My purpose was, however, to discover the fibrous composition of these papers, and here some very surprising results were shown.

The chief constituents of modern paper are chemical wood, esparto grass, and sometimes a slight intermixture of rag. There are other materials, but they, when not actually deleterious, at any rate do not tend to strengthen the paper.

I think it is generally understood that esparto grass alone would not make a strong paper; that it is used in conjunction with the chemical wood to soften the paper and make

it a better printing subject. However that may be, we have the following results of our analyses:

A book showing an issue of 280 times had a fibrous composition 100% esparto.

Another book came to pieces after being loaned only once. It had a fibrous composition of 2% chemical wood and 98% esparto.

Another book, issued 398 times, had 5% chemical wood, 80% esparto and 15% other mixtures.

A book issued 152 times was composed of 100% chemical wood.

Another book issued 140 times was composed of 50% chemical wood and 50% esparto.

Yet another issued 259 times had 50% chemical wood, 45% esparto and 5% rag.

Still another issued 483 times had 60% chemical wood, 30% esparto and 10% rag.

Another issued 573 times had 40% chemical wood, 58% esparto and 2% mechanical wood.

What are we to say to such results as these? The composition or finish of the paper appears to have but little to do with its value for the class of book under discussion. It was evident that help for the bookbinders' trouble could not be discovered in this way.

It should be said that nearly all these books were bound in one manner, and that in the manner many hundreds of thousands of books had been bound for public libraries, always keeping the book intact until the paper has given way. The binding of the book issued 483 times is just as good, except as a clean thing and the condition of its cloth sides, as the binding of the book discarded when worn out after an issue of 140 times.

Before leaving this part of the subject I have to note an interesting and curious fact in regard to a series of popular books much and worthily in demand, but which give us—librarians and bookbinders alike—considerable trouble.

In analyzing the paper of these books we discovered that one book is composed of chemical wood 10% and esparto 90%, while another book of the same series, but a different title, was composed of 90% chemical wood, 8% esparto and 2% rag. And although the composition of these papers is reversed, we find the number of issues to be very nearly alike, with the advantage, however, on the side of the paper composed of 10% chemical wood and 90% esparto.

From what we know of the value of fiber we would have thought the second book showing 90% chemical wood, only 8% esparto, with 2% of rag, would be much superior, whereas it was rather inferior. It is clear then that something happens to paper, apart from its fibrous composition, which seriously affects it, from the librarians' and bookbinders' point of view.



I ought to say that many things happen to paper which harmfully affect it for our use, such as printing on it and folding it too soon after manufacture, the manner of its bleaching, etc. But to pursue this inquiry is not germane to our subject. It is a matter beyond our control and effective influence.

The most injurious treatment in recent years to which paper has been subjected is that of overstirring and beating its pulp and so impregnating it with air as to form the featherweight papers, which are among the worst with which we have to deal. This happening does not affect, however, the instances mentioned above.

There is little possibility of making a good and lasting book with some of the papers made from this soufflée of pulp.

Beating or whisking a paper pulp in this fashion fully explains why the fibrous composition has even less to do now than formerly with the mechanical value of paper.

It should here be borne in mind that we are discussing only lending library books, which require to serve some 150 to 200 issues during a life of from 3 to 12 years, and it is another question to determine the value and life of books made of this paper for the reference library. Here the mischief is greater and the ingenuity of the bookbinder is less effective.

To do good work and get efficient results the workman must have good tools and good materials. Now we cannot make good books of bad paper. We can take bad paper and make the best of it. First, however, we must know how good the bad paper is—that is, we have to discover what qualities of strength, pliability, and good surface the materials possess with which we have to deal.

It is necessary to arrange the field of inquiry. To make a beginning we limit this to books used in lending libraries. An inquiry into the chemical and fibrous composition of paper does not help much, so we set this on one side.

It appears necessary, then, to learn something about the grain or fibrous direction of the paper; also its strength both in this fibrous direction and across it. The strength of the paper under its condition arranged for binding, that is, the tensile strain it will stand when folded and pierced for over-sewing; its thickness, and something of its surface and stiffness.

It seems reasonable to assume that the binder having these facts before him would be better equipped to make a well-bound book than if, ignorant of these facts, he bound a book according to a specification drawn up by some one dead and buried years before the composition of the paper to be dealt with had been thought of, or a specification by a living person who has given no more attention to the composition of modern papers than his deceased confrère.

In a large number of libraries in Great Britain it is required that their books be bound to such a specification, and the custom is not unknown in this country.

It is well understood that with machine-made paper the fiber is drawn in one direction, and that consequently paper is stronger when in one direction than in the other.

As the result of testing the paper of some five thousand books, an average difference in strength was discovered between the machine way of the paper and the cross direction of no less than 45%.

Some two years ago my advice was asked in a matter of determining the best books for wearing qualities for a large library, and many hundreds of English and American books passed under my review.

It appeared to be generally considered that the paper of English fiction wore better than the paper of American fiction. This also had been my own experience. In handling the paper in order to determine this quality I had to decide in the "rule of thumb" fashion of handling it that in a very few cases did the English book show as superior in quality to the American book—that is, the substance and quality of the papers appeared equal, yet the general experience of the wearing qualities of the two papers constantly told that the English book was the better.

In testing the five thousand books mentioned above, the majority were English books, and the question of superiority of their papers came under review.

With 3717 English books 66% of the papers showed the grain to be across the page, that is in the strong way for binding.

Thirty-four per cent. of the papers exhibited the grain up and down the page, making the book weak in its fold for sewing.

With 981 American books 14% only were in the strong way of the grain, whilst no less than with 86% the grain of the paper was in the length of the book, and therefore the sewing was through the weakened fold of the leaf.

The difference in the strength of the paper in one direction or the other being as much as 45%, it is especially desirable to know of this fibrous direction with weak modern papers before proceeding to bind a book which is to be much used.

A book sewed through the folded paper may serve well if the grain be across the page, but the same paper would make a weak binding if served in the same manner with the grain running the length of the book.

The bound book would, of course, experience no disadvantage if in the weak direction the paper remained sufficiently strong to hold the stitches under wear and tear, that is, if the margin of tensile strength either way of the paper were above the required tenacity.

Until recently paper was made of such consistency that it was of little importance

which way of the grain the paper was folded. But library books are used and handled more in these days, and the more recent books are largely made of weaker paper. It is therefore now, as it has not hitherto been, of importance to discover these mechanical facts and to appropriately deal with books so printed.

The strength of the paper, both with and across its grain, having been ascertained, it is desirable to know its tensile strength when folded and pierced for the sewing. Examination and testing discloses extraordinary results.

Leaves folded once only and pierced with a needle as for ordinary sewing show with modern papers an average loss in tensile strength when the grain was across the page of no less than 52%. The loss was something less, as might be expected, when the fold was in the direction of the grain. Here the loss was 42%. But it must be remembered that a leaf of paper with the grain running the way of the fold has already been shown to have lost 45% of its strength as compared with the same paper folded in the other direction. This is an *average* loss.

With very many books the loss is of course much more.

This weakened paper largely accounts for the disastrous results so frequently discovered with recent books which have been bound with care and good materials.

Even when thought is taken and the paper is examined by the ordinary method of handling it, its essential weakness above described escapes notice.

It is a fact not hitherto observed that modern papers lose so very large a proportion of their tensile strength in the acts of folding and sewing.

We come, then, to the conclusion that when a book is made of paper the fibrous direction of whose quality is down the page, and it is folded and pierced for sewing, a loss of tensile strength ensues of not less than 75%.

We have already seen that with 86% of American fiction the grain is in this weak direction.

The general deterioration of the paper used for fiction during the last 20 years appears from a number of tests made for the purpose of this article to be from 10 pounds to 6 pounds in tensile strength.

The more modern papers develop the added vice of losing more of their strength in the act of folding and sewing in the following proportions:

Books printed before 1800, showing an average tensile strength of 10 pounds, lost 20% by folding and sewing. Books printed during the present and last year, showing an average strength of six pounds, lost 50%.

This, however, does not tell the whole story, for we have now to deal with the thickness of the paper.

Here it will be readily seen that for a book  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$  inches, the ordinary 12mo, there is a thickness, if it can be discovered, appropriate to its size.

The aforesaid examples showed an average thickness of 4.5 in., the thinnest being 3.8 in. and the thickest 6.6 in. This, then, would appear to be an appropriate thickness for the ordinary volume of fiction.

With 3069 books recently examined 1028 only were under  $\frac{8}{1000}$  of an inch thick, while 2041 were over that thickness.

More modern papers show thicknesses from  $\frac{8}{1000}$ " to  $\frac{13.75}{1000}$ " with the largest proportion above  $\frac{6}{1000}$ ".

Papers under  $\frac{8}{1000}$ " and over  $\frac{7}{1000}$ " in thickness and of the qualities under discussion would be badly bound if sewed in the ordinary fashion.

Out of a total of 3070 books there were 2377 outside these limits, so that because of the unsuitable thickness of their paper for a book  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$  in.—apart from consideration of their tensile strength—2377 books out of 3070 would not be effectively bound if sewed through the folds in the ordinary manner.

With a collection of 700 recent books of fiction compiled during the last few weeks by the American Library Association as excellent from their literary value the variations in thickness of their paper were from  $\frac{8}{1000}$ " to  $\frac{13.75}{1000}$ " with a large majority unsuitable in thickness for sewing advantageously in the ordinary manner through the fold.

It may be observed that the papers of the older books, 1800 and before, were only recently tested after in many cases years of arduous service, certainly losing much of their strength, while all the tests of more recent books were naturally of quite new paper.

Below is a rough comparison between the average book printed before 1800 with the paper issued during 1909:

	1800	1909
Tensile strength.....	to lbs.	6 lbs.
Loss in the weak way of the grain or fibrous direction.....	25%	45%
Loss in folding or sewing.....	20%	50%
Of an undesirable thickness for binding in the ordinary way.....	5%	77%

The average thickness of paper for fiction before 1800 appears to have varied between 3.8 in. to the 1000 to 6.6 in. to the 1000.

While it is true that a paper with its fiber running up and down the page is weaker in the fold for sewing, it is fortunately more pliable and falls over more readily in the hand when reading, so that if a book be carefully oversewed, instead of sewing it through the folded section, a more pliable book is the result, and in most cases a stronger book.

Another source of difficulty in dealing with modern papers is one which arises from the use of calendered and surface paper for illustrations.

In their qualities of tensile strength and

deterioration under folding and sewing they have been dealt with among the other papers in the books quoted above. But apart from their qualities in these respects they offer their own special problem.

Under the friction of use, when sewed and dealt with in the ordinary manner of book-binding, the surface of the paper cracks away from its fibrous base and works itself into powder, together with the glue which has been used in lining its back. Losing the support of this gluten the weakened paper is held entirely, and more loosely, by the sewing and soon the leaves break away.

The varying thicknesses of this class of paper present also their special difficulties for solution.

The bookbinder would wisely decide to oversee all the thinner papers of this class, while the thicker papers, if the book be of any value, should be dealt with by means of guarding. Even this more costly method can in some cases be made effective only by sewing as well as sticking on the attached jaconet joint, the surface of the paper offering the same difficulty to holding the guard, though in less degree, as it does in the binding of the book.

Fortunately there is very much that can effectively be done to remedy the faults we discover these papers to possess over those the bookbinding craft has been trained to deal with.

The bookbinder may, if he makes himself cognizant of these facts, and determines the tensile strength, together with the direction of the grain, turn these disadvantages into a desirable thing, for much of the paper here described possesses qualities of which he can take advantage. If it is made thin it is at least pliable, and while it is impossible to sew it through the fold with profit, it may be carefully oversewed and last long enough for the librarian's purpose.

If, as is very often the case, it is made into a thick sheet, it is impossible either to sew it through, because it is too brittle, or to oversew, because it is too thick and stiff. But its pulpy nature does allow of making it into a book advantageously by means of a linen guard. This method with ordinary paper would make an ugly, thick back. The soft, yielding nature of this paper under pressure makes way for the linen, and the result is a comparatively serviceable and good-looking book.

With both these kinds of bad paper economical service can then be obtained.

Having faced the difficulties he has experienced in the exercise of his craft, and learning their causes, the bookbinder is better equipped to deal with them. He must adapt his methods to what is practically the new material he has to bind, and whose qualities this paper does something to make known.

CEDRIC CHIVERS.

## TO MAKE LIBRARIES MORE EFFECTIVE

(Reprinted from the *Boston Evening Transcript*)

A CRITICAL period has been reached in the progress of the public library movement in Massachusetts. At the recent meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, in Greenfield, a resolution was introduced calling on the State Library Commission to employ a competent person to act as a State Supervisor of Libraries, as is done in several states, including, in New England, Connecticut and Vermont. This resolution would have been passed but for circumstances which made it expedient to postpone its consideration for a time. The present writer made the principal address at the Greenfield meeting in support of this resolution and a summary of his argument may be given:

The argument is based on a claim that librarianship has now become a profession, as truly so as teaching. Massachusetts now makes it obligatory on every town to employ for its schools professional superintendence, in place of the school committee supervision of a former time, and in addition to this, the State Board of Education expends \$10,000 annually for the salaries of four agents of the Board, further to supervise the school work and to conduct institutes and other meetings, added to which is a considerable bill of expenses of these agents. Why all this paraphernalia of professional superintendence and oversight and instruction, as against the good old times when the state spent no money for any such purpose? The answer is easy. School work has passed from the amateur stage of development to the professional. Teachers are generally required to have had special training, and the direction of their work has passed into the hands of professional superintendents. The emphasis placed upon the professional aspect of school work in these days cannot better be indicated than by the figures of our state's expense along this line. For 1907 they were: For normal schools, \$334,000; for salaries of secretary, agents and clerks and their traveling expenses, \$19,000; for expenses of institutes, \$1800.

The claim for library work is that, having gone through the same course of gradual development under amateur conditions, and having naturally passed through this stage more rapidly than the school work, the time is now fully ripe for it to assume the same professional aspect; and that, in fact, it has so far attained that standing, that any attempt to treat librarianship longer as a business for amateurs is a patent anachronism, especially that the placing of its superintendence and instruction in the hands of amateurs, whether organized in committees or not is to work against its true efficiency and progress. This seems such a plain case as to be in no danger of denial, but there may be those who will

ask how librarianship can be shown to be professional, in the sense of requiring expert service and expert superintendence. For such it ought to suffice to point to the numerous schools of librarianship which have sprung up in the last score of years—not less than 10 of some importance in this country—to say nothing of many summer schools; and to the literature of the calling, with two well-established journals in this country, two in England and several on the Continent. It takes 33 thick volumes to contain the LIBRARY JOURNAL up to date, volumes crowded with matter pertaining to the details of library work. The Library Bureau, with its enormous business in the interest of system in account keeping and filing, in manufacturing and commercial concerns, and in governmental offices, is an outgrowth of library work, and represents a most important contribution of technical librarianship to the world's fund of labor and cost-saving devices.

It may be added that just as it is becoming a *sine qua non* for teachers to have had some normal-school training, it is getting to be increasingly difficult to find entrance into library work without some library-school training, and that in several states, professional library superintendence is already established, leaving Massachusetts to follow where she should have led.

Unfortunately our State Library Commission seems wedded to the amateur idea. It has crowned its splendid work in securing a free library for every town in the state by assisting the librarians of small towns to gain instruction in their work at a summer school. But when it comes to the work of the commission in the general oversight and fostering of library work throughout the state, the commission is trying the experiment of putting that work in the hands of a committee of women, who in a very generous and public-spirited way, are giving their services freely to this work. While honoring them for their devoted service, we cannot believe that they will "fill the bill." Why should not the state substitute such a committee for the \$10,000 staff of agents of the board of education? It may be claimed in opposition that librarianship is not professional, as teaching, including school management, is. In rebuttal, we assert that it is not one whit less professional in the sense of demanding expert service and especially expert superintendence. On the other hand, we shall meet the "little red schoolhouse" idea; it will be said that the professionalizing of our school work has been a mistake, and that we must go back to the simpler and more natural methods of former times. We do hear such ideas advanced, but is there any probability of such a retrogression? Does not the reorganization of our State Board of Education point to an era of still greater specialization, expertness, professionalism?

W. I. FLETCHER.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY CONFERENCE

A SUCCESSFUL meeting of the librarians of the Northwest was held in Seattle in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition on June 8, 9 and 10. The meeting was officially the annual meeting of the Washington Library Association and the officers of the Association had charge of the conference. At the end of the conference it was decided to establish a permanent organization to be called the Pacific Northwest Library Association, its membership to be made up of librarians and others interested from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah. There is to be a general executive committee of the Association, and also an executive committee of three persons in each of the states and the province represented in the membership of the Association. These state executive committees are to be appointed by the president, and he is to appoint to them such of the members of the general executive committee as may be from the states concerned. These state committees are to be the legislative committees for their respective states, and will have charge of the library matters which pertain exclusively to their respective states and may arrange local library meetings. After the constitution of the new Association was adopted, the Washington Library Association decided to merge itself into the general association.

The first session of the conference was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 8, at the University of Washington Library, with the president, Mr. William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, in the chair.

President T. F. Kane, of the university, gave an address of welcome, in which he spoke of the plans of the authorities for the establishment of a library course in the curriculum of the university. They already have a summer school course.

Miss Cornelia E. Marvin, secretary of the Oregon Library Commission, then gave an address on "The work of a public library commission." In Oregon there is a direct affiliation between the commission and the schools, the commission levying the money and buying books for the schools of the state each year. The commission has a series of travelling libraries which it sends out every six months to school houses and grange houses in small cities and towns. Much work is done through the granges.

In the discussion which followed, the excellent work of the State Library of Washington was described. It has a system of travelling libraries, and also effectively helps the debating work of the schools, the work of the women's clubs, and is really largely a lending library for the whole state. But the need for good field work is felt. This cannot be obtained under the present Commission, which with the best of intentions is so un-



fortunately constituted of the judges of the supreme court, the governor and the attorney-general that little active work can be expected of them. It was decided to have the legislative committee formulate a definite program and draw up a bill for presentation to the next legislature.

At the second session, June 9, Miss Josephine Meissner, of the University of Washington Library, read a paper on "Library training for teachers." An elementary and practical course in reference books, indexes, public documents, methods of buying books, cataloging and care of books, a simple loan system and book selection should be given in the last year in normal schools and in either of the last two years in the state universities, but enough instruction should be given to all students in the first year to teach them how to use the library for themselves. Special instruction should be given to prospective high school teachers.

Miss Ellen Garfield Smith, of Walla Walla, then read an interesting paper on the subject "What the library can do for schools." Miss Smith limited her discussion to a library of 6000 volumes or less, with one librarian and one assistant.

Miss Isabella Austin, primary supervisor of the Tacoma Public Schools, then read a paper on "What the schools need from the library," which paper will probably be printed in a coming number of the JOURNAL.

In the discussion of Miss Austin's paper, Miss Isom told of the use of the multigraph in the Portland library in copying poems, lists and other items, and of circulating the copies.

At the afternoon session, at which Mr. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library, presided, Miss Mary F. Isom, librarian of the Library Association of Portland, read the first paper, on "The work of a county library." This paper was published in *California Libraries* for April.

The discussion of this paper brought out the need for a county library system in Washington, and the chairman asked the committee on legislation to take cognizance of the need and to devise a scheme for submission to the legislature.

Miss Gertrude E. Andrus, of the Seattle Public Library, gave a talk on "How to select and advertise children's books," the discussion being led by Miss Jessie E. Carson, of the Tacoma Public Library. The difficulties of book selection by children's librarians of the Northwest were brought out. The increasing flood of juvenile literature, the newness and rapid development of the work here, and the remoteness from book centers, all make it quite necessary that most of the new books be selected from lists, as it seems quite impossible to read all the books before buying them. Most lists have unfortunately too much the personal point of view, and care must be exercised in choosing from them.

At the last meeting of the conference, June

10, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, librarian of the Legislative Library of British Columbia, addressed the meeting on the "Libraries of British Columbia." Mr. Scholefield said that in Canada there are no large library schools, and that the trained workers come from the library schools of the eastern states. He briefly described the five or six public libraries of British Columbia, the largest of which is the Vancouver Public Library, which has 15,000 volumes, employs 10 assistants, and has a Carnegie building. The Public Library of Victoria, of which Mr. Scholefield is a commissioner, contains between 8000 and 9000 volumes and is having a very satisfactory development. Through Mr. Scholefield's efforts, the library will soon open a children's room, the first in British Columbia. There is also a good law library in Victoria. The Legislative (or Provincial) Library of British Columbia, also in Victoria, is maintained by direct vote of the legislative assembly. Its scope is peculiar, as it combines the features of a university and reference library with those of a legislative reference library. Its collection of Northwest history, to which special attention has been paid, is one of the best in existence and is equalled only by the collection in the British Museum and perhaps by the private library of Judge Martin, of British Columbia. The travelling libraries of the province are managed by the Legislative Library and are sent to all parts of the province, even into its northern sections. Mr. Scholefield's address was followed by a general discussion of the topic "Co-operation of libraries of the Northwest."

Mr. C. W. Smith, of the University of Washington Library, described the preparation of his check-list of Northwest history in the 13 largest libraries of the Northwest.

A motion was passed thanking Mr. Smith for his work on the check-list. The check-list is to be used by the libraries for a year, and then if it seems best Mr. Smith will arrange to supplement the list.

Miss Judson, of the Seattle Public Library, suggested the need of annotated bibliographies of the less expensive books on Oregon and Washington, as so many of the books are unreliable. She also suggested the desirability of having experts on different subjects in the larger libraries, to whom librarians of small libraries could write for annotated lists, which could be used to influence ill-informed book committees.

The following officers were chosen for the Association for the coming year: president, Mr. J. T. Jennings, Seattle Public Library; first vice-president, Miss Cornelia E. Marvin, Oregon Library Commission; second vice-president, Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, Legislative Library of British Columbia; secretary, Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, Tacoma Public Library; treasurer, Miss Ellen Garfield Smith, Walla Walla Public Library.

FRANKLIN F. HOPPER, Secretary.



# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE change in date of Mt. Washington day, and other contingencies which arose during the Conference, made necessary an entire rearrangement of the program for the meetings of the Association. The first session was held on Thursday, July 1.

A letter from the state librarian of New Hampshire, assuring the Association of the co-operation of the trustees and librarian, was read by the secretary.

The president then read his annual address, which gave a brief but vivid review of the activities and progress of the state libraries of the country during the year. This was followed by the secretary's report.

Mr. Brigham, of Iowa, reported informally for the Committee on extension of membership. He spoke especially of the advantage which would come to large city libraries from co-operation with the Association in all matters concerned with reference work in public documents.

Mr. Brigham, of Rhode Island, reported for the Committee on statistics of state libraries, and Mr. Godard, of Connecticut, for the Committee on systematic bibliography. He referred especially to the need of a continuation of Miss Hasse's Index from year to year, and also introduced resolutions, which were passed, urging the preparation of an index to the Index of legislation for the 20 years during which it has been published.

Mr. King then gave his paper on the functions of the state library, when its activities were restricted to the service of the state government. Mr. Wyer followed with his paper on the extension of the activities of the state library to the whole state.

The president asked Mr. Wyer concerning the card index of boards and commissions in the United States which has been prepared by the New York State Library. In the discussion special emphasis was laid on the value of such a list of municipal offices, and it was voted that a committee be appointed to confer with the various municipal associations of the country on the publication of a municipal year book for the United States.

A joint session with the American Association of Law Libraries was held July 1 8:15 p.m.

Dr. Whitten read an able paper on Two decades of comparative legislation. He reviewed the history of the Index of legislation, and brought out most strikingly the value of experts in the government of the state and city by an account of the organization of the Public Service Commission in New York City. And also showed the help we can derive from a study of the experience of European countries in dealing with problems which they have had to deal with and which are now demanding our attention,

and referred to the lack of documents in this country for such a study.

Prof. Stimson, of Harvard University, then read his scholarly paper on the Forms of laws. He illustrated the lack of form, the absurdities, the confusion, etc., in our laws and statute books by many telling and amusing instances; and pointed out certain principles of form which should always be followed, and which would make our laws more systematic and intelligible.

Mr. Godard, of Connecticut, for the Committee on legislative reference, presented a plan under which the Law Reporting Co., of New York, would keep subscribing libraries informed of the progress of legislation in the various states at moderate cost.

A joint session with the Government document section of the American Library Association was held July 2, 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Montgomery spoke on the value of the scientific material contained in public documents. Mr. Carleton read his paper on the use of United States documents without the aid of a card catalog.

Mr. Post spoke on the work of the document office, and answered many questions. His statement that his resignation had been tendered to take effect July 15 was heard with universal regret and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

The National Association of State Libraries and the Government Documents Section of the American Library Association in joint session, have learned with deep regret of the resignation of Mr. William L. Post as Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, after a service of 17 years in the Government Printing Office and more than three years as Superintendent of Documents. These bodies desire to go on record as heartily approving Mr. Post's enlightened and progressive administration of his office whereby he has rendered United States public documents useful to libraries to a degree never before attained. This record has been made by Mr. Post by the application of scientific cataloging methods to the documents, by the publication of the excellent monthly catalog, and by the adoption of other methods, approved in commercial publishing houses, for keeping libraries informed of available material published by the government. These bodies further desire to record their appreciation of the high value of public documents to libraries, especially when intelligently administered and promptly and skillfully distributed, as has been the practice under the administration of Mr. Post as Superintendent of Documents. So important do we consider the efficient and intelligent administration of the highly technical matter of the distribution of public documents to the libraries represented in these associations that it is hereby

*Resolved*, That in filling the position of Superintendent of Documents, the Public Printer is respectfully requested and urged in the interest of libraries serving the whole American people, that no appointment be made that does not keep in mind the purpose of conducting the Office of Superintendent of Documents on the plane of highest efficiency, progress and usefulness to the public through the libraries; that as the work of this office is to a high degree technical, no one should be placed in charge of it who has not had long experience in the office or training in library work.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the Public Printer, and to the Chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee of Printing, and to Mr. Post.

Mr. Hastings described the work which

the Library of Congress is now doing in printing cards for United States documents.

Mr. Andrews presented the report of the Committee on a model law for the distribution of state documents.

At the last session, on July 2, 8:15 p. m., Mr. Legler read a very comprehensive and instructive paper on Library bulletins and their development. He gave a brief history of library bulletins in this country, and gave a list of bulletins issued by state libraries, library commissions, etc., in which he discussed their scope and value. He also gave a similar list of bulletins issued by city libraries and described the different fields and problems of the two classes, with statement of the number of copies printed, the cost of issue, etc.

Mr. Brown's report from the Committee on exchange of state documents was read by Miss Thayer, of Illinois. The following officers were elected: president, John E. King, state librarian of Minnesota; 1st vice-president, Thomas M. Owen, director of the Department of Archives and History of Alabama; 2d vice-president, J. M. Hitt, state librarian of Washington; secretary and treasurer, Asa C. Tilton, Document Department, Wisconsin Historical Library.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A Special Libraries Association was organized at Bretton Woods, July 2, the plan of its organization being proposed and outlined by Mr. John Cotton Dana, of Newark, who spoke on this subject at the fourth general session of the conference. The "special libraries" for the benefit of which the Association is planned are municipal legislative reference, commercial, technical and public welfare libraries.

The object of the Association, as stated in the constitution, is "to promote the interests of the special libraries." It is hoped, by co-operation, that the duplication of unnecessary work may be eliminated. Bibliographies giving the location of books will be published—that is, for instance, a list of books on insurance may be compiled by several of the insurance companies and societies.

A meeting of the Association is planned in the fall at the rooms of the Merchants' Association of New York.

The following officers for the year were elected: president, John Cotton Dana; vice-president, Robert Whitten, Public Service Commission, New York City; secretary-treasurer, Miss Anna Sears, Merchants' Association, New York City. The executive committee includes officers and two elective members. These two are George W. Lee, Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass., and Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Providence.

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES held its fourth annual meeting at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 28-July 1. There were five sessions held, besides one joint session with the National Association of State Libraries. Forty-eight persons attended the various sessions.

On the evening of June 28th the first session was called to order by E. A. Feazel. Arthur H. Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire informally welcomed the delegates. The president then read the annual address. Minutes of the last meeting and of the meeting of the Executive committee held in Cleveland in December, 1908, were read and approved. Reports of committees followed.

The second session was held June 29th, at 10 a. m. The following papers were presented: "Law book making from the librarian's standpoint," by A. J. Small, Iowa State Law Library; "Labor saving devices," by J. Harry Bongartz; "Beacon lights of law," by F. E. Chipman.

At the third session, on the evening of June 29, a paper by William George Eakins, of Toronto, on "Bibliography of Canadian statute law," supplementing his paper read at the third annual meeting, was read by the secretary-treasurer in Mr. Eakins' absence. A suggestion having been previously made that the Association amalgamate with the National Association of State Libraries, the matter was discussed, and though close co-operation was urged, amalgamation was considered unwise.

The fourth session was held the morning of June 30. Owing to the illness of Thomas K. Shinker, who was to address the Association on the problems of moving a law library, Messrs. Chipman, Bongartz and Anderson gave, informally, details regarding the moving of their respective law libraries. Announcement was made that the Boston Book Co. contemplates publication of supplement to Jones' "Index to legal periodical literature." The paper on "The management of a small law library," by Miss Claribel H. Smith, of the Hampden County (Mass.) Law Library, and Miss Hettie Gray Baker, of the Hartford (Conn.) Bar Library, was discussed.

At the fifth session, June 30, 2:30 p. m., a motion was made, and adopted, to abolish the board of editors and give over the publication of the *Index to Legal Periodical and Law Library Journal* to the Executive committee. Election of officers was reported as follows: president, E. A. Feazel; vice-president, Miss Gertrude E. Woodward; secretary-treasurer, Franklin O. Poole, elected members of the Executive committee: Luther E. Hewitt, John E. King, Gilson G. Glasier.

Joint session with the National Association of State Libraries was held on the evening of July 1.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF  
AMERICA

THE 10th semi-annual meeting of the Society was held at Bretton Woods, N. H., July 3, 1909. Papers were read by Professor George P. Baker, of Harvard University, on "Some bibliographical puzzles in Elizabethan quarto plays;" by Mr. Percy W. Long, of Springfield, Mass., on "English dictionaries before Webster;" by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of Massachusetts Historical Society, on "Calendaring of manuscripts"; and by Mr. A. Fanti, of the Library of Congress, on "Bibliographical progress in Italy," read by Mr. J. C. M. Hanson in Mr. Fanti's absence.

On the recommendation of the Council, M. Henri Harrissee and Señor José Toribio Medina were elected honorary members of the Society.

The following were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: president, Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College; 1st vice-president, W. W. Bishop, Library of Congress; 2d vice-president, W. Dawson Johnston, Columbia University; secretary, Askel G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library; treasurer, Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library; librarian, Wilberforce Eames, New York Public Library. Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, Library of Congress, was re-elected councilor for four years.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION,  
LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

THE National Education Association held its 47th annual convention in Denver, July 3-9. Two meetings of the Library Department were held, July 7 and 8. Mr. Robert J. Ale, state superintendent of Indiana, presided at the first session, and Mr. Edwin W. Gaillard, of the New York Public Library, presided at the second session. Items presented on the program were: "The use of books by high school pupils," presented by Robert J. Ale, state superintendent of Public Instruction, Indianapolis; "Plan of a course of instruction in the use of libraries and the results accomplished," by Miss Edith Tobitt, librarian Public Library, Omaha, Neb.; "Books as educational tools in the common schools," by Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.; "What shall each, the library and the school, contribute to make the educated man?" by Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Denver, Colo.

A surprising result of the action of the Committee on reclassifying the departments of the National Education Association was the discontinuation of the Library Department of the National Education Association.

Further notice of the meeting will be given in an early number.

## LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE League of Library Commissions held two sessions at Bretton Woods, July 2d and 3d. At the opening session, July 2, an amendment to the constitution combining the offices of secretary and treasurer was adopted upon the unanimous recommendation of the Executive board.

In the absence of Miss Hazeltine, chairman, the report of the publication committee was presented by Mr. Chalmers Hadley, Indiana.

"The Swedist list," compiled by Miss Valfrid Palmgren, of Stockholm, and edited by the Minnesota Commission, has been completed, and will shortly appear as no. 5 in the series of lists of foreign books for American libraries published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

The pamphlet on "Mending and repair of books," by Miss Margaret W. Brown, of the Iowa Library Commission, is ready for the printer, and the A. L. A. Publishing Board has expressed a willingness to publish the pamphlet if this is desired by the League.

"Tract no. 10," compiled by Mr. Hadley, of Indiana and published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, was combined this year with a revised edition of "Tract no. 1," and the reprint now in press bears the title "Why do we need a public library?" and subtitle "Material for a library campaign."

"The children's suggestive list," in preparation by the Wisconsin Commission, will probably be ready for use next autumn, and will be limited to about 500 titles, chosen to meet the needs of libraries in small towns.

A new edition of the pamphlet "Magazines for the small library," compiled by Mrs. Katharine MacDonald Jones, has just been issued, revised and brought to date.

The League has been fortunate in securing 500 copies with the League imprint and cover of the "Graded list of books for schools," prepared by the Buffalo Public Library, as well as reprints of the pamphlet "Anniversaries and holidays, references and suggestions for picture bulletins," edited by Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine.

With regard to the "Reading course for librarians," the committee reported that after conference with Miss Ahern it was agreed that the course should in no way be a correspondence course for technical training, but one to stimulate and broaden the interest of library workers in their profession, that the outline for the course covering two years should be arranged by the League, citations for different topics supplied by the different commissions, and that the editorial comment on the subjects under consideration be made by the editor of *Public Libraries*. It was recommended that no action be taken by the League until a conference could be held between the League representatives and Miss Ahern, as the question of reprints will have

to be decided before the reading course can start to advantage. It is recommended also that the League provide for a list of books in Polish to follow in character and scope the five foreign lists already printed.

The subject of the midwinter meeting was then discussed, and a committee appointed to make plans for sectional meetings of the League in New England, the Middle West and the Pacific Coast.

The report of the committee on uniform travelling library blanks was submitted by Miss Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska, in the absence of the chairman, Miss Margaret Brown, Iowa. A tentative form of blank, including the items decided upon at the midwinter meeting as essential, had been prepared and sent to the commissions represented at the meeting, with the request that actual test be made of the same in correlating with regular library records in use. Reports on this test indicate that a majority of commissions are ready to accept the blanks with slight modifications. The committee asked for extension of time until the coming midwinter meeting of the League, in order to make further test of the blanks.

Miss Miriam E. Carey, Minnesota, chairman of the committee on commission work in state institutions, presented the report of that committee. Statistics show that wherever it has been possible to carry through any line of work in institutions a use of books has resulted which is almost beyond belief.

The committee then suggested that there be started a "getting-in-touch" campaign, by collecting statistics as to institution libraries with a view of including them in the report of the commissions. Follow this up by personal visits and by talks about books and reading, especially in places where schools are carried on. Put the institutions on the mailing list for the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and follow this up by offers of help in selection of new books.

If the institutions prove indifferent or unwilling to undertake a new enterprise, then the commission may decide to include in its field these libraries rather than have them administered in hap-hazard fashion, or not at all.

If the organizer of a commission is sent to institution libraries to serve them as the others in the state are served, results will not develop as rapidly as would be the case if the field were not so wide. In the case of the insane, it is doubtful if the much-needed research and experimental work can be undertaken by so general an officer as a commission organizer. In order to prove or disprove that books may be used as remedies one must devote months to experiment and observation in order to state definitely what books are best for certain classes of the insane. No commission could expect to provide an officer for work of this kind,

requiring his full time and so identified with hospital interests, but it is both a duty and a privilege of every commission to so demonstrate the need and possibilities of this work among the insane that the states will appoint librarians to supervise groups of hospitals, or carry on experimental work in each.

Another way to take up institution work is for the commission to take steps to show the controlling board the necessity and value of systematic library service, thus setting a standard, and then withdrawing in the belief that it is better to leave the institutions to themselves.

Undoubtedly a better way to proceed is that the commission should not withdraw after the initiatory steps, but continue its campaign of education until the governing powers are willing to ask the legislature to set aside funds to make the library work in institutions an established feature of the work and until a state librarian for institutions is appointed and provided for permanently from the public funds.

Miss Askew supplemented the report with an account of the travelling libraries which have been sent by the New Jersey Commission to the penal and charitable institutions of that state. The commission has been aided in this work by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and the lists of books for the insane have been chosen by the board of directors of the hospitals for the insane.

Mrs. Sneed made an appeal for the need of books in the United States penitentiaries. After some discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee to urge upon Congress the importance of this work, and if advisable to draft a bill making an appropriation to provide libraries for these institutions.

The report of the committee on essentials of a model commissions law was presented by Mr. Hadley, of Indiana. The following outline was suggested, as embodying the methods of organization which had proved desirable after several years' experience in library commission activities and the usual conditions which surround them, with the understanding that these must be modified in many instances to meet individual demands, or to conform with existing laws:

1. *Name* (name of state), Library Commission or (name of state), Public Library Commission. Said Commission shall be assigned permanent quarters in the State House.

2. *Commissioners*. Consist of five members, to be appointed by the governor, who shall also fill all vacancies for unexpired term.

Members of the Commission to serve without salaries, but actual expenses incident to attending meetings of the Commission shall be paid by the state. Members of the Commission not to be in the publishing business.

Appointment of the commissioners shall be: one for 1 year, one for 2 years, one for 3 years, one for 4 years, and one for 5 years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for 5 years.

3. *Organization of Commission*. Officers of the Commission shall be a chairman elected from the members thereof, for a term of one year, and a



secretary, not a member of the Commission, to be appointed by the Commission, and who shall serve at the will of the Commission, under such conditions and for such compensations as to it shall seem adequate.

Said secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Commission; keep accurate accounts of its financial transactions; have charge of its work in organizing new libraries, and improving those already established; supervise the work of the travelling libraries, and in general perform such duties as may from time to time be assigned him by said Commission.

Said Commission may also employ such other assistance as shall be required for the performance of the commission's work, who shall serve upon such conditions as the Commission may determine.

In addition to their salaries, the secretary and assistants shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses while absent from the commission office upon the service of the Commission.

4. *Appropriations.* Appropriations to be statutory and general.

All bills shall be paid when approved and signed by the president and secretary of the Commission and audited by the State Auditor.

5. *Scope of work.* Commission shall give advice to all school, state, institutional, free and public libraries, and to all communities in the state which may propose to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and administering them, selecting and cataloging books, and other details of library management, and may send any of its members to aid in organizing such libraries or assist in the improvement of those already established.

It may also receive gifts of money, books, or other property which may be used or held in trust for the purpose or purposes given; may purchase and operate travelling libraries, and circulate such libraries within the state among communities, libraries, schools, colleges, universities, library associations, study clubs, charitable and penal institutions, under such conditions and rules as the Commission deems necessary to protect the interests of the state and best increase the efficiency of the service it is expected to render the public.

It may publish lists and circulars of information, and said Commission may co-operate with other state library commissions and libraries in the publication of documents, in order to secure the more economical administration of the work for which it was formed.

It may conduct courses or schools of library instruction and hold librarians' institutes in various parts of the state, and co-operate with others in such schools or institutes.

It may also conduct a clearing-house for periodicals for free gift to local libraries, and said Commission shall perform such other service in behalf of public libraries as it may consider for the best interests of the state.

In connection with and under the supervision of the president of each normal school in the state and the president of the State University, the Commission may arrange for courses of lectures every year at each of the schools, on book selection, use and care of books, cataloging and administration of school libraries; may co-operate with the state board of education in devising plans for the care of school libraries; in aiding teachers in school library administration, and in formulating rules and regulations governing the use of such libraries throughout the state. Such suggestions, rules and regulations are to be promulgated through the state superintendent of public instruction.

6. *Reports.* The Commission shall make a biennial report to the governor, which report shall show library conditions and progress in (state), and shall contain an itemized statement of the expenses of the Commission. This report, when printed, shall be presented to the general assembly of the state. These reports shall be printed and bound by the state under the same regulations as the other reports of the executive officers of the state, which printed report shall be distributed by the Public Library Commission.

7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The committee also submitted comments and explanations concerning the various sections, and the full report will be printed in the A. L. A. Proceedings.

The president then appointed committees as follows: On libraries for United States penitentiaries, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, chairman, Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, Rhode Island, Mr. W. F. Whitcher, New Hampshire; on arrangements for midwinter meetings of the League, Mr. A. L. Bailey, Delaware, Mr. H. E. Legler, Wisconsin, Mr. C. S. Greene, California; on nominations, Mr. H. E. Legler, Miss Helen Price, Pa., Mr. Johnson Brigham, Iowa.

A large audience gathered on Saturday morning in the ball room of the Mt. Washington Hotel to listen to the papers on "Work in the field."

"The experiences of a free lance in a western state," as related by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin, was read by Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee.

Miss Stearns sketched the vast field for work presented by a state of 2,200,000 souls, representing 29 or more nationalities, scattered over a district the size of New England, and averaging only 36 people to the square mile. She outlined the unlimited opportunities for service offered by such a field.

Miss Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska, then told of her work "With the prairie dwellers of Nebraska," where magnificent distances add to the difficulties of commission work, but where wide horizons make for breadth of vision.

The story of conditions "Down in Missouri," written by Miss Elizabeth Wales, secretary of the Missouri Commission, was read by Mr. Purd B. Wright, a member of the commission.

Conditions in Missouri show a supply of public libraries insufficient for the population of the state. Earlier educational law gave rise to numerous private and small colleges which nearly all have libraries, while only lately the public school system has begun to develop libraries.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey Commission, then presented a graphic and delightful picture of "Jersey roads and Jersey paths," being tales of pine woods folk, charcoal burners and other people.

Miss Askew told of the rural community libraries at the crossroads, of the travelling library work among the granges, and especially of the part played by story telling in locating travelling libraries and arousing interest in books among the dwellers in the piney woods and mountains of North Jersey, closing with an account of the introduction of lace making in one locality.

Miss Askew, on request, then told some of her inimitable stories.

The program closed with a delightful day's



journey "On the trail of the book-wagon," personally conducted by Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Arthur L. Bailey, Delaware; 1st vice-president, Louis R. Wilson, North Carolina; 2d vice-president, Frances Hobart, Vermont; secretary-treasurer, Margaret W. Brown, Iowa; publication committee, Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska; Chalmers Hadley, Indiana.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

An informal meeting of the American Library Institute was held at the Mt. Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., on the evening of Thursday, July 1, 1909. Thirty-two of the Fellows were present, with President Bostwick in the chair.

Discussion was had, and a general exchange of experiences given, participated in by the majority of those present, on various practical topics; chiefly concerning recent improvements in electric lighting of libraries, some features of heating and ventilation, and use of the Perfection vacuum cleaner, which latter has been given a working test at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, with very satisfactory results.

Blue prints were exhibited of the new building of the Denver Public Library, now under construction.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary.*

#### American Library Association

31ST ANNUAL MEETING, BRETTON WOODS, N. H., JUNE 26-JULY 3, 1909

All the determinative factors needful to bring successful results seemed combined in the Bretton Woods meeting, which must go on record as a star conference, in accord with the unanimous opinion of those who were present. Ranking third in attendance and exceeding Minnetonka by some 100, in location, hotel arrangements and smoothness and effectiveness of program, the record made for Bretton Woods has never been exceeded. It is of especial interest to note the strides taken in library progress since the first White Mountain conference at Fabyans in 1890, when "library co-ordination," the great central thought of the Bretton Woods meeting, about which many of the contributions to the program were so harmoniously grouped, was an untouched problem, hardly foreseen even in perspective. At the Magnolia meeting in 1902, when Dr. Eliot so ably advanced the theory of book-storage, was struck the first general note of the problem. But the consideration of library co-ordination in its most broadly applied relations, and in its application to the whole field of library science, must

be always associated with the Bretton Woods conference, and with its chief advocate, President Gould, so largely responsible for its concrete and forceful presentation.

The Mount Washington Hotel, as headquarters, and the Mount Pleasant Hotel, only a short walk away, gave ample and delightful conference accommodations. The general business did not begin until Monday, June 28, although the Council meeting on the previous Saturday had already brought together a fair-sized gathering, which was further added to on Sunday. On Monday also the Executive board and the American Association of Law Libraries held meetings.

Monday evening, at 8.15, the first general session of the conference was called to order by President Gould, who then introduced the Hon. Charles R. Corning, of Concord. In the absence of the Governor of New Hampshire, His Excellency Henry B. Quimby, Mr. Corning, in cordial greeting, welcomed the A. L. A. into the Granite state. A graceful response was extended by the president, who then read his presidential address (see p. 335). The secretary's report followed, in which he noted resignations of Mr. Thomas D. Jones, elected as trustee of the endowment fund and, unable to accept the office, succeeded by W. C. Kimball; and of Miss Mary E. Ahern, recorder, who was succeeded by Miss Kroeger.

Mr. Wyer recorded over 2000 members in good standing, the largest A. L. A. membership recorded, and a net increase of about 50 during the past year. The library membership is slightly over 200. Note was also made of A. L. A. representation at seven state library associations during the year. The treasurer's report being printed in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for May was not read; but the supplementary report asked for by the Executive board was read in part. Reports of the Endowment fund, Publishing board and Finance committee being already in print were adopted without being read. Reports of Council and Executive board were read and adopted, and after some closing business the session adjourned.

On Tuesday morning, June 29, the second general session was held. The topic of the program for this session was library co-ordination, a continuation of the subject as outlined in a general way by the president's address. It was subdivided into two divisions, "Storage libraries" being considered by Frank P. Hill, and "Reservoir libraries as centers of systems" was contributed to by N. D. C. Hodges, who was followed by Miss Mary L. Titcomb, and J. L. Gillis; discussions on both divisions of the subject being offered at the close of Mr. Gillis' paper.

Mr. Hill's paper, "Book storage for libraries with branches," gave a careful survey of the subject. Mr. Hill pointed out the danger of overlapping in the fields of work of the various libraries and urged specialization,

noting the example of the Library of Congress in limiting its own field so as not to encroach upon the functions properly belonging to state and municipal libraries. State and municipal libraries should also so limit themselves and co-operation between public and university and special libraries be increased. Methods of co-operation should be applied to little-used books, and libraries within a certain radius might decide upon different classes of books that each library should collect and preserve.

Mr. Hill suggested an A. L. A. list of special collections to serve as a key to the location of material with an increased use of inter-library loans to facilitate distribution. The application of questions of storage to building problems was then considered, and various European methods of "book-storing," together with the provisions made for storage in the plans of the new central building for Brooklyn, were described with thoroughness and lucidity. Mr. Hill further discussed the need of a storage reservoir for branch systems.

Mr. Hodges, in his paper entitled "Reservoir libraries," discussed the problem as it applies to Cincinnati. Cincinnati draws from the Library of Congress, John Crerar Library, Chicago, and Harvard Library. Mr. Hodges stated that there is need for the Cincinnati library to be relieved of 50,000 books, and advised the establishment of one or at most three or four reservoir libraries into which other libraries might pour their unused books. Though a knotty problem, Mr. Hodges approached it in a delightful spirit, and his witty comments occasioned considerable laughter.

Miss Titcomb, in a brief paper entitled "A county library," described the work of her library, the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Maryland; and in conclusion stated that the operation of this library gave proof that a central library supplying a large area gives better and more economical service than a number of small libraries scattered over the same territory. Mr. Charles S. Greene, of Oakland, Cal., then read Mr. Gillis' paper, "The California county library system." This system, the establishment of which is authorized in the county library act recently passed by the California legislature, has been previously described in these columns.

Discussions in which Mrs. Fairchild and Messrs. Bowker, Foster, Wyer, Cole, Putnam, Wadlin, and Richardson participated followed these papers. Mr. Bowker moved that the Executive board during the coming year appoint a committee to deal with the question of library co-ordination. This motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Lane's paper on "A central storage and lending collection for university libraries" on the program of the College and Reference section was referred

to as a real contribution to the topic of this session, in which it would have been included could Mr. Lane have been present (*see p. 367*).

Mr. Lee, librarian of the Stone & Webster Co., of Boston, then spoke briefly on the "Ethics of the A. L. A."

Mr. H. W. Wilson, of Minneapolis, presented a paper on "Clearing houses," in which was pointed out how through clearing houses libraries might be relieved of surplus and undesirable material. Mr. Wilson stated that the organization of a clearing house company as a scrap-paper business would seem necessary if it is to be financially independent, and therefore its location where the surplus stock of waste paper quality might be easily disposed of would be important. A central co-operative institution under the control of the state library commissions and large libraries would be needed to inspire confidence. Mr. John Davidson, of the Empire Theatre Co., New York, was on the program to consider "Inter-library cards," but as he had not been heard from, this item was omitted.

The adoption of the new constitution was then considered. The draft of the constitution was adopted for the first time at Minnetonka, and as the same constitution requires its adoption at two consecutive meetings, a motion for its adoption was made.

Further remarks being in order, Mr. Putnam, as chairman of the committee for revision of the constitution, made a general statement on behalf of the committee, and free discussion of the constitution was called for by the chair. The chair stated that it would be impossible to amend the existing constitution at this date, as the constitution demands that all proposed amendments be sent to all members one month before being voted upon, and no proposed amendments had been received. But if adopted it would be possible to move amendments to the new constitution, which might be voted upon a second time at the next conference. Mr. Putnam requested that if found fundamentally defective the constitution should be rejected. Objections to the draft being called for, spirited discussion pro and con followed, in which Messrs. Yust, Austen, Steiner, Bostwick, Jones, Putnam, and Legler participated, those speaking against the adoption of the constitution centering criticism chiefly upon sections 14 and 16 (membership and duties of Council.) The question being put to vote, the new constitution was adopted, and it was moved that at another session opportunity be given for the presentation of proposed amendments.

On Tuesday afternoon the College and Reference section and the Section of Library Work with Children held meetings, and the evening was set aside for library school reunions. The American Association of Law Libraries met morning and afternoon.

Wednesday, June 30, was Mount Washington or Crawford Notch Day, and this entailed

the only serious change from the original program. The "oldest inhabitant" believing it would rain on Thursday, which was the day first selected for the Mount Washington trip, there was a shifting of Wednesday's sessions to Thursday and Wednesday itself was made a day of recreation, library co-ordination and functions of Council being forgotten in an ascent of about 6000 feet by some 213—16 miles of cog-railroad; in the enjoyment of some of the most wonderful panoramic mountain views, and in a dizzy descent in which many a dignified librarian was to be seen seated Turk fashion upon the wood piles in front of the funny, puffing little mountain engines, while others cast envious glances from points of vantage safer if less alluring. As Mount Washington could be "done" (in the Raedeker phrase) in a little more than half a day, those who ascended it in the morning had the afternoon for driving, strolls or other harmless occupations, while those who went up the mountain in the afternoon inverted that happy schedule, though there were some daring mountaineers who came down the mountain on foot.

The Library Copyright League met Wednesday evening.

The third general session was called to order on Thursday morning, July 1. Mr. Wyer read the nominations for officers. These officers were afterward elected (*see* p. 365). Preliminary business with regard to amendment of the constitution was then read. A letter from Mr. Putnam suggesting possible amendment was read and a committee (Messrs. Hill, Hodges and Thwaites) was appointed to receive and report upon amendments, to be passed upon at the next session.

The topic for the session being "The school and the library," Prof. Charles W. Colby, of McGill University, read an inspiring and finished address entitled "The library and education" (*see* p. 340). Dr. J. Edward Banta, superintendent of schools, Binghamton, N. Y., representing the National Education Association, then delivered an address entitled "The school's point of view." Dr. Banta urged closer co-operation between the school and the library, and thought that the superintendent of public schools in every city should be one of the library trustees. He emphasized the importance of library training in normal schools, and thought that library school graduates should, conversely, serve an apprenticeship as teachers; that teachers should be a privileged class in library membership and should assist in the selection of books.

Mr. J. C. Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., then presented a paper entitled "Book-using skill in higher education." The lack of attention given to this essential part of education in school and college courses was emphasized, and it was further stated that the teachers of normal schools and high schools

themselves had as a general rule but little book-using skill. The importance of introducing this training into college curricula was urged. Mr. Dana's paper was followed by interesting discussion on the subject by Dr. Richardson and Mr. Austen.

"The trend of library commission work," by Chalmers Hadley, of the Indiana Public Library Commission, followed. This paper outlined the purpose and work of the library commissions, the development of the commission movement, its relations to individual libraries, and to legislation, and emphasized how by co-operation with the State board of health, boards of forestry, fish and game commissions, state agricultural colleges, municipal leagues, etc., the library commissions can bring these agencies into touch with local communities through their libraries.

Mr. Cedric Chivers then presented preliminary remarks as an introduction to his address scheduled for another session. The reports of the Committees on International relations and on Library administration followed.

In the afternoon there were meetings of the National Association of State Libraries, of the Catalog section, and of the Library Training section. In the evening there was a joint session of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries, and also a meeting of the Section of Library Work with Children.

On Friday morning, July 2, the College and Reference section, the League of Library Commissions and the New Hampshire Library Association held meetings. In the afternoon the National Association of State Libraries and the Government Documents round table combined in a joint session; though this was not according to the program, the popularity of both meetings made such an arrangement desirable. A meeting of the Catalog section was also held on Friday afternoon.

The fourth general session, which was a business meeting, was held on Friday evening. Reports, most of which were submitted in print, were presented for the following committees: Committee on Library Building and Architecture; Committee on Library Training; Committee on Library Work with the Blind; Committee on Bookbinding, and the Committee on Bookbuying; Committee on Cataloging; Committee on Public Documents.

A communication from Brussels in relation to the International Congress in 1910, having been adopted in the report of Council, was not read. Another communication was presented by Mr. Dana on the subject of the establishment of a Special Libraries Association, which would embrace municipal, legislative, reference, commercial, technical, and public welfare libraries (*see* p. 358).

Attention was then given to further discussion of the constitution, the report of the

Committee on amendments being read by Mr. Hodges. Six proposed amendments having been received, the committee recommended that in view of the recent adoption of the constitution action on all amendments should be deferred until the next conference of the Association. And after the reading of the amendments and some discussion the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 47 against 28.

The question of by-laws was then taken up. The amended by-laws as recommended by the revision committee being read, were after more discussion adopted.

Owing to the fact that at the time of elections, which were held on Friday afternoon from one to five p.m., the Association was without by-laws, a motion was made immediately after the adoption of the constitution on Thursday that the elections should precede in accord with previous existing by-laws.

The League of Library Commissions met Saturday morning, July 3, and in the afternoon the fifth and final session of the conference was held. Mr. Chivers presented his illustrated address, "The paper and binding of lending library books," to which he gave the introduction during Thursday morning's session. A résumé of this paper is presented elsewhere (see p. 350). The charts and plans in illustration of the paper were of the greatest interest, and showed the thoroughness and expertness with which Mr. Chivers has conducted this important investigation.

The Reverend Samuel M. Crothers then read an address that by its wit and charm must captivate the "gentlest" reader. This address will probably be printed elsewhere, and its publication will be noted in these columns in the hope that all librarians may profit by the pleasure of reading it.

Mr. Edward F. Stevens, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, then read a paper on "Some criteria for technical book selection." As aids in selection of such literature, the following were recommended: "Descriptive list of technical books," prepared by a committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; lists of books issued by technical journals, and little bibliographies prepared by libraries which have expanded technically. In the matter of enlarging a collection, wise duplication, use of annotated lists of other collections, and suggestions from library patrons with technical knowledge were urged.

A symposium on "Recent books for boys" followed, which was conducted by Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library, who delivered a brief and interesting introduction to the subject. The symposium covered brief papers on "Adventure books," by Kirk Munroe, read by W. P. Cutter; "Historical stories," by Everett T. Tomlinson; "Boys' books on England," by Richard Irwin, read by Carl

Roden, Chicago Public Library. Brief discussion followed, in which Messrs. McKillop and Cargill, of Milwaukee, participated. A "List of stories for boys which are favorites in the New York Public Library" was prepared for distribution in connection with this symposium. This list, covering 25 titles, was compiled from circulation statistics and desk enquiries at 37 branches of the New York Public Library, and represents the preference of boys from 12 to 15 years old. A circulating library of boys' books, including those mentioned in this list, was on exhibition and for use at the conference. Reports on resolutions and report of elections followed. Officers elected for 1909-1910 were: president, N. D. C. Hodges; vice-presidents, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Alice S. Tyler; trustee of the endowment fund, W. C. Kimball; executive board, P. B. Wright, C. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf, W. C. Lane, H. E. Legler, Herbert Putnam. (For members of Council, see under Council report, p. 373.) There were no alternative names submitted for the ballot.

Mr. Gould then introduced Mr. Hodges, the president-elect, who in a few words of appreciation accepted the honor conferred upon him by the Association, and the 31st conference of the American Library Association was brought to a close.

During the conference a group photograph of the delegates was taken by Walter H. Merryman, of Haverhill, Mass. This photograph is reproduced as frontispiece and copies may be obtained from the photographer. Interesting exhibitions of the Berlin Photograph Company and Mr. Romcyn B. Hough's wooden cross-section cards and engraved woods, and the English E. Dwight Church catalog, compiled by Mr. Cole, were also held during the convention.

Sunday, July 4th, there was opportunity provided for a delightful trip through the Franconia region, with a view of the Old Man of the Mountain, a visit to Echo and Profile Lakes, the Flume and the Pool, and a luncheon at the Profile House. M. R. H.

#### POST-CONFERENCE

F ortune favored without fail,  
A nd high spirits did prevail;  
X tacy at Intervale,  
O gunquit, Gorham, also Jackson!  
N icest thanks we owe to FAXON.

But appreciation requires more than an acrostic to express how much the pleasure of the post-conference was due to the unfailing patience and care of its cicerone. It was early on Monday morning, July 5th, when after cordial handshakings and good-byes and with the gay blowing of coaching horns, 70 of the A. L. A. delegates left the Mount Washington Hotel to take the "coaching and shore trip" under Mr. Faxon's direction.

A photograph was taken of the party as it started out by W. R. Merryman, of Haverhill, which gives a good view of the six six-horse



and two four-horse coaches, in which the party set off to know more of the "pleasures of the pathless woods," or whatever other poetic allusion best applies to the intentions of the happy travellers. There was also a two-horse wagon for baggage, so that the coaches themselves would not be overcrowded with suit-cases. After a beautiful morning's drive along the New Jefferson Notch and Cherry Mountain roads, with splendid views of the Presidential Range, there was a welcome halt for luncheon at the Ravine House, Randolph, and after lunch a walk (and there never were any walks without the careful warning from our cicerone of "rubbers; drinking cups") through the woods to Mount Crescent House on Randolph Hill, where the coaches, having gone around by the road, were waiting and the drive was resumed. The little village of Gorham was the next stop, where the party was entertained at the Mount Madison House over night, the evening being spent by the more inquiring travellers in trolleying over to Berlin, a picturesque town, the chief element of its population being French workers in the paper pulp mills, which is the main industry of this region.

The next day (Tuesday) the drive was resumed, the party leaving the Mount Madison House at 9 a.m. After a beautiful drive through the valley of the Peabody River, the party stopped for a picnic luncheon in the woods at the entrance to Crystal Cascade. Here the Cicerone and the Western Historian displayed their gypsying skill; a fire was made and the Historian brewed some coffee which furnished no "grounds of complaint." There were two ardent mountaineers who were almost too late for the draught, but they assured us the view was worth it! Again the coaches, and a drive to Glen Ellis Falls, with a walk to the top (in rubbers), and the coaches again, and a drive through Pinkham Notch, with views of Wildcat Mountain and Mount Washington, until Gray's Inn was reached at Jackson, where the party spent the night, a moonlight walk to Jackson Falls being the suggestion for the program of the evening.

On Wednesday morning, July 7, there was opportunity for a morning walk before again taking coach for Intervale, where the party arrived in time for lunch at the Intervale House, and where a rush was made for precious trunks which were there awaiting their owners. Charming drives took up the afternoon, and the night and the following day were also spent at the Intervale House, strolls through the beautiful Cathedral woods, charming drives and a climb up Mount Kearsage, with a picnic lunch on its summit, affording a full and delightful schedule. On Friday the party broke up, those continuing on the post-conference trip leaving in the morning for Portsmouth, N. H. Here the

party had lunch, visited the public library, where Miss Fernald, the librarian, hospitably received them, and afterward visited the Aldrich Memorial, where they were shown the "Bad Boy's" room, where so intimate an expression of his lovable personality seems to linger. Then the queer little ferry at Kittery, Maine, was taken, and electric cars from Kittery to Ogunquit. The librarian from Haverhill, who bore the reputation of a Maine boy (though not a "bad" one to be sure) was appealed to for landmarks *en route*. The three days at the Sparhawk, where the party was entertained in Ogunquit, passed delightfully, trips to Bold Cliff, to the quaint old jail of York, one of New England's most famous historic landmarks, and delightful walks along the beach forming the chief diversions. On Monday evening, the last night of the trip, the party united in a final celebration, and was favored by the company of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, Mr. George Jay Smith and Mr. Nathan Haskan Dole, whose summer homes are in this locality. These speakers entertained the party during the evening with witty verses and stories, and it was to the regret of all the audience when the evening's pleasure was over, and with it the recreation and rest of the post-conference trip.

M. R. H.

#### A. L. A. CATALOG SECTION

The first session of the Catalog section was held Thursday afternoon, July 1, with Miss Laura Smith, chairman, presiding.

Mr. Hanson presented a paper on "The subject catalogs of the Library of Congress," in which he discussed the development of the catalogs of that library, showing also the rapid growth of the present catalog. He called attention to the numerous additions of subject headings necessary to the adjustment of the subject catalog to the enormous growth of literature of many subjects during the last 40 years. A tendency in the Library of Congress catalog to bring related subjects together by means of inversion of headings, combinations of two or more subject words, etc., was the result of the use of the Library by scholars and investigators who are best served by having related topics brought together as far as can be accomplished without the serious violation of the dictionary principle. It was also considered more economical in compilation. Mr. Hanson also suggested methods of reducing the size of the catalog by the elimination of class entries.

The next paper, "Cataloging for branches," by Miss Theresa Hitchler, was read by Mr. Roden, as Miss Hitchler was unable to be present. Accompanying the paper was a full set of sample cards illustrating the system of cataloging for branches at the Brooklyn Public Library.



A short discussion on What shall we do to induce library workers to take up cataloging was called forth by Mr. Hanson's statement of the continuous resignation of workers in the catalog department at the Library of Congress. Some libraries reported that they paid better salaries to catalogers than to other assistants. Others added interest to the work by giving part of the cataloger's time to reference work.

At the second session, July 2, cataloging of pamphlets and ephemeral material was discussed by Mr. W. H. Tillinghast, Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, and Miss Hiss. The treatment of broadsides was also discussed.

Miss Margaret Mann, of Pittsburgh, was appointed chairman of the Section for the coming year, and Miss Sophie Hiss, of Cleveland, secretary.

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Two sessions were held by the College and Reference section, on Tuesday afternoon, June 29, and on Friday morning, July 2, with Mr. William W. Bishop as chairman.

In the first session the subject of Reference work in branch libraries was presented from several points of view, beginning with a sketch of the history of branch libraries in the United States by Mr. N. D. C. Hodges. Miss C. E. Wallace read a paper on the Limitations of reference work in branch libraries, giving her experience in the East Liberty Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. She emphasized especially the need of magazine sets in branch libraries. The practical experiences in meeting this problem in four large branch systems were given in papers by Mr. H. G. Wadlin, speaking for Boston; Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, for New York; Mr. W. B. Briggs, for Brooklyn, and Mr. H. S. Hirshberg, for Cleveland. The session closed with a paper by Mr. S. H. Ranck on Municipal legislative reference libraries, arguing in favor of their organization under the public library, rather than as separate institutions (*see* p. 345).

The second session, July 2, was entirely devoted to a discussion of Problems arising from the size of great collections. Mr. J. C. Schwab gave a brief account of the telautograph in use in the Yale University library. The advantage is the elimination of confusion at the delivery desk, the reduction in the number of boys, and the increased quiet in the rooms and stacks. The cost is about \$20 a year for transmitter and \$30 a year for each receiver. Mr. C. W. Andrews in a paper on Problems arising from the size of card catalogs said that the printed card and the handy tray had solved the physical difficulties of cost and space, and that the difficulties remaining were the mental ones caused by many subjects and many entries under each subject. The chief remedy suggested in the paper was the introduction of a *selected* card catalog for the general public,

and another catalog, comprehensive and complete, which could be stored much more economically. The Principles governing the selection of a reference collection for a university library were given in a paper by Mr. Willard Austen, followed by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, who discussed the same subject from the point of view of a public reference library. Mr. Austen mentioned three classes of reference readers, those doing general reference work, those engaged in research, and those who read for cultural purposes, and considered the needs of each in his principles of selection.

Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, speaking on the selection of a reference collection for a large public library, emphasized the importance of the various administrative considerations as the relation of the reference collection to the size of the library, open shelves, special reading rooms, temporary reservations and the condition of the catalog.

The session closed with a paper by Mr. W. C. Lane outlining a plan for a Central reference bureau and lending collection for college and reference libraries. The object of a Central reference bureau would be to collect information in regard to the contents of American libraries and the conditions under which their books can be lent, and to digest and disseminate this information. The Central lending collection should contain society transactions, collections of documents and sources and single expensive publications which are essential to scholarly investigation. The estimated cost of maintenance is \$25,000 a year, besides the initial expense. Three possible sources of support would be (1) subscriptions from co-operating libraries, (2) adoption by some existing institution as a department of its work, or (3) an endowment. The plan, which is substantially the same as the one described by Mr. Lane in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 33, p. 429-433, was presented as the report of a committee of college librarians appointed at a Conference of New England librarians which met at Bowdoin College in November, 1908. After the reading of Mr. Lane's paper the Section passed a resolution recommending to the A. L. A. the adoption of this committee, with increased membership.

The election of officers for the next year resulted as follows: chairman, Mr. W. Dawson Johnston; secretary, Miss Beatrice Winsor.

#### LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN'S SECTION

The first session of the Section of Library Work with Children was held Tuesday, June 29, 2.30 p.m. The meeting took the form of a story hour symposium, led by Miss Burnite, chairman. The first paper was a report on story telling in Chicago's park reading rooms, by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, read by Mr. Roden, of Chicago. This was followed by reports of story telling: In New York

Public Library, by Annie Carroll Moore. In the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, by Alice J. Hazeltine. In the Brooklyn Public Library, by Ida J. Duff. In the Cleveland Public Library, by Rose Gymer.

Miss Moore's paper was supplemented by an account of personal experiences by Miss Anna Tyler, of New York.

The discussion was led by Mrs. Fairchild. Miss Edna Lyman advocated the use of the occasional story in the small library. The question of the advisability of using volunteers for such service was discussed by Miss Moore, of New York, Miss Askew, of New Jersey, and Miss Price, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Thomsen stated the peculiar library conditions in Chicago in the lack of a children's department and of branch libraries, and the offer of her services to this library by certain public-spirited citizens. She conducted one story-hour afternoon a week in each park. She told stories in the assembly rooms of the schools, and presented to teachers the subject of co-operation.

The report from the New York Public Library reviewed the advantages in conducting story hours in a large library system, and it was stated that "Two visiting story tellers working in co-operation with the children's libraries have covered the field very well."

The report from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh discussed the function of story telling in the library as an aid in the solution of the problem of the right use of books, the opportunity afforded the story teller to work with the children with greater freedom, the aid in establishing in the child's mind a standard of book selection.

Under the title "Rational story telling in the public library" Miss Ida Duff, of Brooklyn, reviewed the experiences of her library. She mentioned as conditions adverse to a story hour the inadequacy of size of staff; inability to limit attendance to the library story-hour afternoon, and consequent restlessness of a large crowd.

The report from the Cleveland Library emphasized the economic value of the story in influencing the reading of large numbers of children which could be done in no other way in the given time. The story hour for the older children was stated to be a means of inducing children to read connectedly books of literature and history. The importance of a wise selection of stories was brought out, and also that the temperament and environment of the children who hear them should be considered in the selection. The unwisdom of a story hour under adverse conditions closed the report.

The second session was held Thursday, July 1, 8.15 p.m. A report on instruction in work with children in the various library schools and summer schools made by the chairman and secretary of the section was

read. The report is a digest of reports from the directors of the various library schools and summer schools in regard to the object of the course.

The number of graduates now holding positions in work with children from the six regular schools which responded is 50—Pratt 24, Albany 10, Western Reserve 4, Drexel 6, Wisconsin 5, Simmons 1.

The report was discussed by Miss Plummer, of Pratt Institute Library School, and Mr. Walter, of the New York State Library School at Albany.

Miss Beatrice Kelly, librarian of the Public Library of Steubenville, Ohio, followed with a paper on the "Selection of juvenile books for a small library." Miss Kelly presented her own problem of juvenile book selection in a manufacturing town of about 20,000 inhabitants, about 35 per cent. of the juvenile readers being of foreign parentage.

A discussion by Miss Wheeler, of Albany, was read by Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Albany. Miss Wheeler emphasized the value of attractive editions and made a plea for cautious selection of new books. Mr. Fletcher, of Boston, and Mrs. Root, of Providence, also spoke.

At a business session on July 1 the by-law on membership was amended. The following officers were appointed for the coming year: chairman, Miss May Massee of Buffalo; secretary, Miss Clara Herbert, Washington, D. C.

#### TRUSTEES' SECTION

A meeting of the Trustees' section of the American Library Association was held at Bretton Woods, July 1, 2.30 p.m., Mr. W. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, in the chair. In the absence of the secretary Frank E. Woodward was chosen secretary pro tem.

The following were present: Messrs. W. T. Porter, Cincinnati; David A. Boody, Brooklyn; Joseph E. Beals, Middleboro, Mass.; Deloraine P. Corey, Malden; Frank E. Woodward, Malden; R. R. Bowker, N. Y. City; N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, Connorsville, Ind.

Hon. David A. Boody, of Brooklyn, gave an interesting account of the way in which the work of the library board was conducted. This was supplemented by remarks of R. R. Bowker, a member of the same board.

Mr. N. D. C. Hodges gave a description of the manner in which the work for the blind was undertaken and extended in Cincinnati.

On motion the chairman, David A. Boody, and Deloraine P. Corey were appointed a committee to prepare and issue an address to the Trustees before the next conference. On motion it was voted to continue the present officers during the ensuing year, *viz.*, W. T. Porter, Cincinnati, chairman; P. L. Montgomery, secretary.

## LIBRARY TRAINING SECTION

At the library training session held at Bretton Woods, Thursday, July 1, 2.30 p.m., Mr. Legler, chairman, announced an action of the A. L. A. Council creating a section on professional training.

The report of the A. L. A. committee on library training was read by Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman. This report was accepted without discussion.

A paper on "Library conditions which confront the library school" was presented by Miss Julia E. Elliott, Pratt Institute Library School, formerly of the Wisconsin Library School. After a brief discussion the suggestions in the paper were referred to the directors of the library school for consideration at some future time. Mrs. Sneed, of Georgia, emphasized the value of practice work in training and the need for care in the selection of students. Mr. Purd B. Wright, of Missouri, made the statement that the libraries' problem in relation to trained workers is largely a question of funds, and closed with a plea for more business training. After this discussion the chair proceeded to the formal organization of the section on professional training. A temporary committee on by-laws was named, also two standing committees, one on membership and one on program. Committees on nomination, on membership, and on program were also provided for. Mr. Frank K. Walter, vice-director of the New York State Library School, then read a "Report on the student material for library schools."

Mr. Adam J. Strohm, of Trenton, N. J., read a paper on "Do we need a graduate school?" The discussion was lead by Mrs. Fairchild, who was followed by Mr. Hadley, Mr. Craver, Miss Frances Rathbone and Mr. Josephson. Mrs. Fairchild advocated a University graduate school which should be centrally located in connection with a university of high standing in a city of varied and well-developed library resources and with a faculty devoting its entire time to the school. Mr. Hadley spoke in favor of practical experience as compared with intensive study along technical lines, and urged the need of pedagogical training for members of library school faculties. Mr. Josephson spoke in favor of the university graduate school and outlined in brief a plan of work.

The committee on nomination of officers reported as follows: president, Chalmers Hadley, of the Indiana Summer Library School; vice-president, W. H. Brett, dean of Western Reserve University Library School; secretary, Mrs. Harriet Price Sawyer, of the faculty of the Wisconsin Library School.

Miss Plummer moved that a committee be appointed to look into the matter of co-operation between library schools. The motion was carried.

## MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 28, 1909.

Present: C. H. Gould, N. D. C. Hodges, A. E. Bostwick, P. B. Wright, Alice B. Kroeger, J. I. Wyer, Jr. There were also present by request H. E. Legler, C. W. Andrews and H. C. Wellman, of the Publishing Board.

*Executive offices.* The president in a brief statement recalled the status of the matter of executive offices as discussed at the last meeting of the Board in Buffalo, April 15, 1909, summarized the decision there reached, and indicated that certain proposals now before the Board so changed the complexion of the matter as to call for fresh consideration.

The secretary then read the following letters:

Chicago Public Library,  
Chicago, May 17, 1909.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,  
Sec'y American Library Association,  
State Library, Albany, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I beg to notify you that the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library at its meeting held May 13th inst. voted to extend an invitation to the American Library Association to move its headquarters to Chicago and offer one of the rooms in the Library building for that purpose.

Will you bring this matter before the members of the Executive Board at the earliest opportunity. I have notified each of the other members of the Executive Board of this offer.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) H. G. WILSON, Sec'y.

Albany, N. Y., May 24, 1909.

Mr. Harry G. Wilson,  
Chicago, Ill.

MY DEAR SIR: I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th with its statement of the vote of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library to extend an invitation to the American Library Association to move its headquarters to Chicago and the offer of one of the rooms in your library building for that purpose. This will be brought before the members of our Executive Board at the earliest opportunity, which will probably not be before we meet at our annual conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 28.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) J. I. WYER, JR., Sec'y.

Chicago Public Library, May 26, 1909.

C. H. Gould, Esq.,  
McGill University Library,  
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 18th and 21st inst. asking for further information concerning the room offered by the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library for executive headquarters of the American Library Association.

The room selected is a large room on the fifth floor of the Library building, adjoining the "Directors' Room," and measures 54 x 42 feet. It is well lighted, having windows on three sides and is convenient to the elevators.

I judge from your letters that you were particularly interested in the question of handling freight and packages for shipment. In this connection I would say, that while the elevator service at the end of the building, in which the room is located, is used for passengers I do not think there will be any difficulty in making arrangements for taking smaller packages up and down at any time of the day, and the larger ones, that require a truck, can be moved before nine o'clock in the morning. This is merely a suggestion and it is entirely possible that some other solution may be found.

The offer of the Board included the lighting and heating of the room.

In regard to the terms for which the offer is made the situation is this: We understand that provision is being made in the plans of the new John Crerar Library for considerable space which is to be used as executive offices of the American Library Association. However, these rooms will not be available for several years and the room in the Chicago Public Library is offered for an indefinite period, or until such time as the Association would want to avail itself of the space in the John Crerar Library. I trust that I have given you the information you desire and I shall be pleased to answer any additional queries.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) H. G. WILSON, Sec'y.

Mr. Carl B. Roden, representing the Chicago Library Club, then came before the Board and presented the following letter:

Chicago Library Club,  
Chicago, June 24, 1909.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,  
Secretary, American Library Association,  
Albany, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Library Club, held on May 24, 1909, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chicago Library Club cordially accepts the invitation of the Chicago Public Library to the American Library Association, to establish headquarters at Chicago, and offers its services to the Association in connection with the work.

Yours respectfully  
CARRIE L. ELLIOTT, President.

Mr. Roden added that the statements in the above were purposely made general, so as to be as broad in scope and as hospitable in implication as possible, and that he was authorized by the Chicago Library Club to say more specifically that it would be responsible to the American Library Association for at least the furnishing and fittings of the proposed executive offices and the full charge, under a competent committee or representative, of all details of the removal of the offices from Boston.

In passing to the consideration of these offers the president called upon the treasurer for a statement of the normal annual revenue of the Association proper aside from the income of the Publishing Board. Given as \$5500. The president further stated that the Executive Board had considered as a minimum budget the following:

Secretary.....	\$2000
Clerk.....	900
Stenographer.....	600
Contingencies.....	1000
Bulletin, conference, committees....	2500

\$7000

Discussion indicated the strong probability that a saving aggregating certainly \$500 could be effected, at least during the first year, on the items of *Bulletin*, etc.; a saving, however, which in fullest justice to the work of the Association would be quite offset by more liberal allowances for conference expenses and contingencies than is contemplated by the above budget.

The Publishing Board through its chairman, H. E. Legler, then made the following statement:

The duties connected with the work of the Publishing Board which it will be expected shall center at the Executive Offices in Chicago are:

- (a) Secretaryship of Publishing Board. Attendance at meetings. Keeping of minutes, etc.
- (b) Correspondence aside from editorial work; Advertising; Manuscripts offered; Between sales agent and Publishing Board.
- (c) Business arrangements and relations of Publishing Board with sales agent and all others.
- (d) Charge of subscription lists for *Booklist* and periodical cards.

In consideration for the satisfactory performance of these duties the Publishing Board will pay \$1500 annually, beginning Sept. 1, 1909, and if it should develop that the services rendered be of quantity and quality to warrant it, the Publishing Board will endeavor to increase the sum to one which would be an adequate return for them.

*Voted*, That the Executive Board accept the offer indicated in the statement from the Publishing Board.

*Voted*, That the offer from the Chicago Public Library of spacious and convenient quarters in its building for the Executive Offices of the Association be accepted, and that the president and secretary be instructed to express to the officers of that library the warm thanks of the American Library Association for this handsome proposal.

*Voted*, That the hearty gratitude of the American Library Association is due to the Chicago Library Club for its generous and timely offer of substantial assistance in the transfer of its Executive Offices from Boston to Chicago.

*Voted*, That the secretary be authorized to arrange for the editorial work on the Proceedings of the Bretton Woods conference at a cost of not more than \$100.

*Voted*, That the secretary take steps to learn the names of any members of the American Library Association who are likely to be able to attend the International Exposition and its auxiliary conferences in Brussels, in August, 1910.

Adjourned subject to call of chair.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

The Executive Board met at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 30, at which meeting the draft for a set of by-laws for the Association were presented and their adoption recommended. (Lack of space prevents publication of these by-laws in the present number of the JOURNAL.)

The Executive Board of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods, N. H., July 3, 1909.

Present: N. D. C. Hodges, J. I. Wyer, Jr., C. W. Andrews, W. C. Lane, H. E. Legler and P. B. Wright.

1910 meeting. Mr. C. R. Dudley was given



a hearing in support of the various invitations received from municipal and state officials and organizations to meet in Denver in 1910. Mr. Dudley assured the Executive Board of ample hotel accommodations and provision for meetings. He recommended a meeting between June 15 and Oct. 15.

*Secretary.* Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., was elected secretary to serve until Sept. 1. At his own request the usual salary was waived.

*Treasurer.* Mr. P. B. Wright was elected treasurer.

*Executive Board.* The elective members of the Executive Board chosen at the regular annual election held at Bretton Woods July 2 were, according to the provisions of section 11 of the constitution, divided by lot into three equal classes with the following result:

Terms expiring 1910: Herbert Putnam, P. B. Wright.

Terms expiring 1911: C. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

Terms expiring 1912: W. C. Lane, H. E. Legler.

*Committees.* The following committees were elected for the ensuing year:

*Finance:* C. W. Andrews, F. F. Dawley, F. L. Haller.

*Publishing Board:* Two members appointed — C. W. Andrews and A. E. Bostwick, for term expiring in 1912.

*Public Documents:* G. S. Godard, Johnson Brigham, L. J. Burpee, T. W. Koch, Charles McCarthy, T. M. Owen, S. H. Ranck, J. D. Thompson, Ernest Bruncken.

*Co-operation with National Education Association:* E. W. Gaillard, M. E. Ahern, Melvil Dewey, Flora B. Roberts, Marjary L. Gilson.

*Library Training:* The terms of Miss Mary W. Plummer and Prof. A. S. Root expiring in 1909, both were reappointed for a period of four years.

*Library Administration:* Corinne Bacon, H. M. Lydenberg, H. C. Wellman.

*International Relations:* E. C. Richardson, Cyrus Adler, J. S. Billings, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam.

*Bookbuying:* Voted. That the Bookbuying Committee be continued with the same membership as at present — J. C. Dana, B. C. Steiner, W. P. Cutter. That it be asked to submit to the Executive Board estimates on the cost of the "List of novels for adults" recommended for publication in its report submitted at Bretton Woods. Further, that it be informed that the Publishing Board has in hand the preparation of a list of books for young people.

*Bookbinding:* A. L. Bailey, Margaret W. Brown, N. L. Goodrich.

*Federal Relations:* B. C. Steiner, J. L. Gillis, W. C. Lane, H. R. McIlwaine, T. L. Montgomery.

*Catalog rules for small libraries:* Miss Alice B. Kroeger, with power to name two associates and with instructions to submit

completed manuscript to the Publishing Board.

*Travel:* F. W. Faxon, with power to add to membership.

*Program:* N. D. C. Hodges, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Chalmers Hadley.

*Co-ordination among college libraries:* Acting on the recommendation of the College and Reference section, that the committee appointed by the New England Association of College Librarians to consider and report on the question of establishing a central bureau of information and a lending library for colleges and representatives and which reported informally through its chairman, Mr. W. C. Lane, at the Bretton Woods meeting of the College and Reference section, he made a committee of the American Library Association, it was thereupon voted that the following committee be constituted with the above title: W. C. Lane, C. W. Andrews, Bertha E. Blakely, G. W. Harris, T. W. Koch, E. C. Richardson, J. C. Schwab, L. N. Wilson, A. S. Root.

*Committees discharged:* Catalog rules, Library architecture, Constitutional revision.

*Secretary:* Mr. Chalmers Hadley was unanimously elected secretary at a salary of \$2000 for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1909.

*Removal of headquarters:* The following committee was appointed to represent the Association in the removal of executive offices to Chicago and their installation in the new quarters in the Chicago Public Library: C. W. Andrews, C. B. Roden, Mary E. Ahern.

Board adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

#### MINUTES OF COUNCIL

The Council of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods, N. H., in the Mount Washington Hotel, on June 26, 1909, at 8.30 p.m.

Present: C. H. Gould, N. D. C. Hodges, Alice B. Kroeger, P. B. Wright, W. L. Brown, Edith Tobitt, A. E. Bostwick, G. M. Jones, R. R. Bowker, T. L. Montgomery, S. H. Ranck, Mary E. Ahern, H. E. Legler, Herbert Putnam, Linda A. Eastman, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

The minutes of the last previous meeting, held June 22 and 26, 1908, at Tonka Bay, Minn., were read in synopsis.

*Brussels invitations.* A letter from the International Institute of Bibliography Feb. 20, 1909, laid before the Council, extended an invitation to participate in an International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, to be held in Brussels in August, 1910. It was thereupon

Voted, That the Council report to the Association that it is desirable that the American Library Association be represented at this Congress, and that the Executive Board be instructed to arrange for the appointment of delegates and other details.

A second letter from the International Institute of Bibliography, dated Jan. 30, 1909, was then read, indicating the purpose of the



Belgian government to convene a conference on Diplomats at Brussels in 1910, with the object of forming an International Union for Bibliography and Documentation, and bespeaking the interest of the American Library Association in the appointment of delegates from the United States government to such a conference.

*Voted*, That the Council cordially concurs in the desirability of an International Conference on Bibliography and Documentation, and expresses the hope that the United States government will name delegates to it.

*Communications.* The following letter from the Council of Jewish Women was read:

Council of Jewish Women, Committee on Purity of the Press,  
Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, '09.

*American Library Association.*

GENTLEMEN: We beg to call your attention to an effort being made by us to secure a higher moral tone in the general contents of the public press. While we recognize the great educational power of a free press in a free country, we believe that without infringing on its full liberty, it is possible to restrict the amount of obnoxious news such as details of murders, divorces, personal and social scandal, accidents, etc., which can only have a demoralizing effect on those who read it, especially the youth of our country. With this end in view, the Council of Jewish Women, at an annual executive meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

*"Resolved*, That we vigorously deprecate the publication of such details of trials as are a menace to public morals, and also that we ask all public spirited persons to refuse support to those journals, that in the daily publishing of this, and other most objectionable and sensational material, do ignore their high privileges;

*"Resolved*, That we oppose this evil in practical ways and especially in the line of developing public opinion to appreciate its danger. We earnestly appeal to editors to aid us in this effort."

This appeal is sent forth in the hope of arousing a strong public sentiment in its favor, and we ask you to use your influence individually through every channel at your command to accomplish this object. Collectively you can help promote this cause by a resolution of endorsement.

An expression of your views on the subject would be highly appreciated.

Will you kindly forward copy of any resolutions which may be adopted and give publicity to them in the daily press.

Sincerely yours,  
CORNELIA KAHN, M.D., *National Chairman.*

*Voted*, That the expediency of adopting resolutions in consonance with this communication be referred to a committee of three, of which the president shall be a member.

The following letter was read from the George Washington Memorial Association:

May 14, 1909.

*To the President of the American Library Association:*

I am enclosing a leaflet and clipping which will show you the active interest that the different societies are taking in this great movement to build the George Washington Memorial Building, and to supply the greatest need of the country for a home and gathering-place for all the different organizations mentioned in the leaflet.

The Archaeological Society expects to take action in a day or two, the National Art Society, the Academy of Medicine and other societies. We propose to raise about two millions for the building, and an endowment fund, in order that the different societies may meet in this building free of charge, except for some small expense.

The societies that have taken action have started subscription papers, and each one gives what he

desires. We hope your society will be interested and assist in raising the money.

The money should be sent to the president, with a full list of the names and addresses of the contributors and the amount given by each, so that a receipt may be sent to each and the names entered on our permanent record of the contributors.

Hoping for your hearty co-operation in this matter, I remain

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) SUSAN WHITNEY DIMOCK, *President.*

*Voted*, That this letter be referred to the same committee.

*Place of meeting.* Invitations for the conference of 1910 were read from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, signed by representatives of the libraries in that city and of the Iowa Library Commission, and from Pasadena, California, supported by letters from Miss Helen E. Haines, the trustees of the Pasadena Public Library and by a formal invitation from the Executive Committee of the California Library Association. Other letters urging a California conference were received from the California Promotion Committee, the Sixth District meeting of the California Library Association and Miss Alice J. Haines.

*Voted*, That consideration of these invitations be deferred until a later meeting of the Council.

*Library Training Section.* A petition was presented by Mr. Legler for the Committee on Library Training asking for "the establishment of a section on professional training for librarianship to deal with all phases of preparation for librarianship."

Mr. Legler offered a motion, which was duly seconded, that the Council establish this section in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Library Training. A motion to table having been lost, Mr. Legler's motion prevailed.

It was further *Voted*, That the president appoint a committee of three or five members, of which he shall be one, to study the entire subject of sections of the Association—their advisability, their effect on the program of annual conferences, their organization—and to report to the Council.

*Headquarters.* The president read for the information of the Council letters from the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Public Library, offering to the Association ample quarters in their library building, and he further assured the Council that the Executive Board will certainly give to so handsome an offer the consideration it deserves.

*Nominating Committee.* *Voted*, That the president be authorized to appoint from the members of the Council a committee to propose nominations for officers of the Association to be elected at this conference. Messrs. Bostwick, Wellman and Miss Kroeger named.

Adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary.*

The Council of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 30, 1909.

Present: Herbert Putnam, H. C. Wellman,

R. R. Bowker, H. E. Legler, A. E. Bostwick, Alice B. Kroeger, P. B. Wright, W. L. Brown, Mary E. Ahern, Linda A. Eastman, W. F. Yust, C. H. Gould, G. S. Godard, S. H. Ranck, N. D. C. Hodges, T. L. Montgomery, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Mr. Bostwick for the Committee on Nominations submitted the following report: president, N. D. C. Hodges, vice-presidents, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Alice S. Tyler; trustee of the Endowment Fund, W. C. Kimball; executive board: P. B. Wright, C. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, W. C. Lane, H. E. Legler, Herbert Putnam; members of Council (to be chosen by the Association): H. W. Craver, Nina E. Browne, Myra Poland, C. B. Roden, Bernard C. Steiner; (to be chosen by the Council) Johnson Brigham, Theresa Hitchler, Gratia Countryman, W. P. Cutter, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Alice B. Kroeger,\* D. B. Hall, C. S. Greene, Mary E. Hazeltine, Caroline M. Hewins, George Iles, Andrew Keogh, H. L. Koopman, G. T. Little, Cornelia Marvin, W. T. Peoples, Mary W. Plummer, Mary E. Robbins, H. C. Wellman,\* C. C. Soule, Lutie E. Stearns, John Thomson, H. G. Wadlin, Beatrice Winsor, Phineas Windsor.

*Voted*, That the names of those in the above report who are to be voted on by the Association be adopted by the Council and be posted by the secretary.

*Voted*, That the 25 names of those recommended by the Nominating Committee for election by the Council itself be declared elected under the provisions of section 14 of the constitution, and that the secretary be instructed to divide them by lot to determine terms of service. This was done with the following result:

*One year*: Alice B. Kroeger, C. C. Soule, George Iles, D. B. Hall, Johnson Brigham; *two years*: L. E. Stearns, Cornelia Marvin, H. L. Koopman, Andrew Keogh, W. P. Cutter; *three years*: Caroline M. Hewins, Mary E. Hazeltine, Beatrice Winsor, Gratia A. Countryman, Theresa Hitchler; *four years*: John Thomson, Phineas L. Windsor, Mary W. Plummer, Mary E. Robbins, William T. Peoples; *five years*: Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, George T. Little, C. S. Greene, Hiller C. Wellman, H. G. Wadlin.

*Place of meeting*. Mr. C. R. Dudley, of the Denver Public Library, appeared before the Council and presented invitations from Denver for the conference in 1910 and spoke in their support.

Mr. C. S. Greene appeared before the Council and spoke mainly in support of the invitations from California for the conference in 1910 or 1911.

*Voted*, That all communications relating to the place of meeting in 1910 be referred to the incoming Executive Board, with the suggestion that due consideration be given to the Brussels conferences.

Adjourned. J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

\*Substituted in the report by the Council.

## State Library Commissions

### ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

The Alabama State Department of Archives and History, through its library extension division, gives its second summer course in library training, at Montgomery, July 21 to Aug. 24, 1909, inclusive. The course embraces five weeks, or thirty full days. The design of the course is to meet in part the statutory duty imposed upon the department "to give advice and provide assistance to librarians and library workers in library administration, methods and economy." Instruction is given by lectures and class work, and includes classification, cataloging, accessioning, shelf listing, book selection and buying, reference work, and administration.

The class is immediately in charge of Miss Tommie Dora Barker, assistant in charge of the library extension work of the department. Several lectures on technical and literary topics have been secured.

The course is altogether free.

### INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

In the June number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL there appeared statements under the heading "Indiana Public Library Commission" which unintentionally were misleading.\* The article referred to library legislation in Indiana, and stated that legislation establishing a state library school, etc., had been sought by the chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the Indiana State Federation of Clubs and others, and that "opposition from unexpected quarters developed so late in the session that conflicting interests made it impossible to secure the passage of desirable library legislation."

Permit me to say that the proposed legislation was not deemed "desirable" by any of those connected with the state's library work, and that its advocates were those who wished state money for what has always been a private library school. As director of this school, the chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the State Federation of Clubs naturally favored the proposed legislation, which was not favored by the Federation of Clubs itself, the Public Library Commission of Indiana, the Indiana State Library, and the executive committee of the Indiana Library Association.

The "opposition from unexpected quarters" was publicly expressed even before the General Assembly convened, and those who believed the proposed legislation unwise with no field in Indiana for such a state library school, appeared and opposed this publicly at

\*Information with regard to this matter was received from what appeared reliable sources. Upon learning its inaccuracy, it was at the request of L. J. that the above explanation was given.

every committee meeting of the Senate and House, from the very beginning of the legislature and until the question was settled.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Secretary*.

### State Library Associations

#### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Handbook and proceedings of the 1909 annual meeting of the California Library Association (Sacramento, 1909, 57 p. O.) has been issued in pamphlet form as number 10 of the Publications of the California Library Association. These proceedings were also printed in full in *News Notes of California Libraries*, v. 4, no. 2, April, 1909.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New Hampshire Library Association held its annual meeting on Friday morning, July 2, at Bretton Woods. The president, Miss Maud E. Bloomingdale, of Keene, presided, and a brief business session resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: president, Caroline H. Garland, of Dover; vice presidents: F. Mabel Winchell, of Manchester; Hannah G. Fernald, of Portsmouth; secretary, Grace Blanchard, of Concord; treasurer, Mrs. Barron Shirley, of Franklin.

No effort was made to have any papers or discussions as the many sessions and sections of the A. L. A. furnished more meetings than any one person could attend and more mental food than most could assimilate. But the opportunity of hearing a few words from our good friends, Mr. Frank P. Hill, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Henry J. Carr, of Scranton, Pa., and Mr. Walter Foss, of Somerville, Mass., was not to be lost. These three having been born in New Hampshire and having attained positions of prominence outside the state, gave, on request, some words of suggestion and encouragement. Inadvertently the program had referred to the speakers as "illustrious sons" of the Granite state, and this expression caused much merriment, of which the following poem by Mr. Foss was the outcome and with which the meeting closed:

New Hampshire is working industrious  
And forever pumps out from her pump  
A stream of perpetual illustrious  
To leaven the national lump,  
And the good Lord was very particular  
To scatter these darlings of fate,—  
So He made the good state perpendicular  
That they might tumble out of the state.

So they rolled down these hillsides of granite  
From the cloud-neighbored land of their birth  
To the uttermost parts of the planet—  
And now they inherit the earth.  
Like the lava that pours from high craters  
They sizzle through country and town;—  
Thus our mountains become incubators  
To hatch out the kings of renown.

And they set on the eggs of the future  
And they'll hatch 'em like eggs of the past

And they'll still hatch out genius to suit yer  
Attested and warranted to last;  
So hail to the hills of New Hampshire  
That mothers her lion-like cubs —  
No low-landed lambs that scamps shear  
Mollicoddled young misses and bubs;  
So hail to the hills of New Hampshire  
The lofty-borne land of the sky  
No miasmal marshy and damp shire  
Whose weaklings doze, dwindle and die.

New Hampshire is working industrious  
And forever pumps out from her pump  
A stream of perpetual illustrious  
To leaven the national lump,  
And the good Lord was very particular  
To scatter these darlings of fate,—  
So He made the good state perpendicular  
That they might tumble out of the state.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY WEEK, HOTEL SAGAMORE, LAKE GEORGE,

SEPT. 20-27, 1909.

The 19th annual meeting of the New York Library Association will be held in the last full week in September, the 20th to the 27th, at the Sagamore, Lake George. Rates at the Sagamore will be the same as last year, while the railroad offers again a rate of a fare and three-fifths, with a promise of satisfactory lake service.

The program this year will lay stress upon the two distinct phases of library work—Bibliographical instruction for library users and Books for different classes of readers. The main discussions and reports will centre around these topics. The report of the committee investigating reading for rural communities, the committee on books for foreign readers, and on reading in penal institutions are all along the line of reading for special classes.

The reports on High school libraries, Normal school training, and on College training in the use of books form a group on the need of bibliographical training for library users.

Besides these topics several round table discussions and special discussions will fill the week with profitable material. All those wishing to have certain topics discussed are requested to inform the secretary as promptly as possible, and opportunity for such discussion will be arranged.

The Executive committee makes a special plea for all trustees to be present, in order that they may know more fully the problems, the difficulties, the theories and the ideals of which are before the library world. The librarians of the small libraries as well as the large are urged to be present. Full discussion and acquaintanceship between trustees and librarians will result in better libraries.

The September number of the JOURNAL will contain a detailed announcement.

The officers of the Association are: president, Willard Austen, Cornell University Library; vice-president, Anna R. Phelps, New York State Library; secretary, Caroline M. Underhill, Utica Public Library; treasurer, Edwin W. Gaillard, New York Public Library.

## OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Ohio Library Association plans to join with the Kentucky and Indiana Library associations, in a tri-state meeting in October, date to be announced later. It is probable that the meeting will be held at Cincinnati. Members of the Ohio Library Association will go by boat and the Association will hold its own sessions at that time, and join in the other meetings. It is planned in the joint session to take up the subject of commission work, work with schools, and something about books. Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia will receive invitations to participate.

## TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Texas Library Association held its seventh annual meeting in the University of Texas at Austin, June 14 and 15. The attendance varied from twenty to sixty at the several sessions. Eleven libraries were represented.

The first session opened at 3 p.m., Monday, June 14, President Benjamin Wyche, of San Antonio, in the chair. Hon. A. P. Woodridge, mayor of Austin, and former president of the Association, welcomed the Association in behalf of the citizens of Austin, and Dean W. S. Sutton, of the University of Texas, in behalf of the university.

The president then delivered his annual address, in which he spoke of the progress of libraries in Texas during the past ten years; of the gratification in the passage of the law by the last legislature creating the Texas Library and Historical Commission; of the regret of the Association in the loss of Mr. Windsor from the Association and the state, concluding with the following statistics of free public libraries in Texas:

Number of library buildings.....	30
Total cost of buildings.....	\$731,500
Cost of 27 Carnegie buildings.....	\$74,200
Number of buildings from other sources than Carnegie.....	3
Number of libraries without buildings...	6
Number of books (27 libraries).....	200,340
Circulation last year (26 libraries).....	621,213
Number of borrowers (24 libraries).....	63,272
Receipts from taxes (19 libraries).....	\$55,701
Other receipts (23 libraries).....	37,163
Total receipts (26 libraries).....	92,864
Total valuation of library properties inclusive of endowments.....	1,201,514
Permanent endowments.....	\$45,000

The public library and the public high school was discussed by Miss Bessie Stemmons, of the Dallas Public Library, from the standpoint of the reference librarian, and by Professor J. L. Henderson, visitor of schools of the University of Texas, from the standpoint of the teacher. A general discussion followed.

Mrs. Lucy Burseson, of the Southwest Texas Normal School Library at San Marcos, read a paper on "What normal students read."

Mr. Carl Hartman, county superintendent of schools of Travis county, read a paper on

the "Best fifty dollars' worth of books for a rural school library." At the close of the discussion following his paper and his list of books, it was voted by the Association that a committee be appointed to get out a graded list of books for rural school libraries to be printed and distributed by the Association.

An informal reception on the lawn, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester Primer, was given the Association by the University of Texas Library staff, Monday evening, from eight to eleven.

The second session met Tuesday morning at 9.30 o'clock, with most of the members of the Texas Library and Historical Commission present. The first paper was read by Mr. E. W. Winkler, state librarian, on "Notes on the history of the archives of Texas." Mr. P. L. Windsor spoke next on "The work of a state library commission," in which he outlined briefly the various activities carried on by state commissions, and emphasized the importance of collecting material of all sorts which might be of value in making local history. Dr. George P. Garrison, of the University of Texas, chairman of the commission, spoke next in behalf of the commission, and was followed by Mrs. J. C. Terrell, of Fort Worth, and Miss Gertrude Matthews, of the Waco Public Library. The whole discussion of the morning was concerning the work of the commission in Texas. Some practical suggestions were offered, namely, the establishing of a summer library school, the publishing of digests of Texas library reports, the adoption of uniform blanks for annual reports of all libraries, and the publishing of a check list of current Texas state publications.

The third and last session was called to order at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the vice-president, Mrs. M. C. Houston of Corsicana, presiding. Miss Bessie Snodgrass, of San Antonio, read a paper on "Story-telling in relation to children's work." The discussion that followed brought out the condition of this phase of the work in the other libraries represented. In the absence of Miss Ideson, her paper on "Adult books for children" was read by Miss Maud Smith, of the University of Texas Library, and discussed by nearly all present. Mrs. McKennon's paper on "Library work at Southwestern" gave a brief history of the development of the library at Southwestern University, Georgetown, and a vivid account of the problems of a college librarian.

Mrs. Alexander, of Terrell Public Library, in her talk on "The daily routine of a small library" stimulated a lively discussion of the most practical and helpful sort. Reports of the treasurer and of the committee followed. The officers elected were: president, Benjamin Wyche, of San Antonio; first vice-president, Mrs. Angus E. Alexander; second vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Banks; secretary, Miss Maud Smith; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Matthews.

MAUD SMITH, Secretary.



## Library Clubs

### ANN ARBOR LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Ann Arbor Library Club for 1909 was held on May 17. The following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich, president; Miss Nellie Loving, vice-president; Mr. Frederick P. Jordan, treasurer; Miss Ethel M. Wight, secretary.

The club has had several interesting meetings during the past year. At the December meeting Miss Mary P. Farr, who has organized some twenty libraries, gave an informal talk on the work of a library organizer, telling several amusing experiences that she has had in this work. As this was the first meeting held after his return from Europe, Mr. Koch was called on to relate some of the incidents that had happened during his visit abroad, and described some of the libraries he had visited while there.

The January meeting was entirely devoted to rare and valuable books contained in the University Library. The club met in the round-table room of the library, where a number of books illustrating the subjects discussed were on exhibition.

The third meeting of the year was given up to a symposium on library schools. The respective merits of five different training schools were discussed by former students of each. Mr. Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Jackson Public Library, was the guest of the evening, and represented the New York State Library School.

Various branches of library work have been discussed, classification receiving particular attention. Professor R. C. Davis, librarian emeritus of the University, ably handled this subject at one meeting, which was held in the children's room, recently established in the Carnegie Library of the city.

Altogether the year has been a satisfactory and instructive one, and the interest of the members has been shown by the fact that the meetings have been well attended.

ETHEL M. WIGHT, *Secretary.*

### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The Bay Path Library Club met in the Worcester Public Library, Friday, June 18, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian, welcomed the guests, cordially inviting them to visit all departments of the library.

Owing to the death of his son, Mr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, who was to have charge of the round table, was absent and his place was taken by Mr. Shaw. Lists of recent books desirable for small libraries were given and discussed in a way to aid others in selecting new books.

Mr. Samuel S. Green spoke briefly of the work of the State Library Commission in helping small libraries in various ways.

The afternoon session opened at half-past

two o'clock, and after the election of officers the audience enjoyed a talk by Mrs. Robert K. Shaw on "Why are you a librarian?" Mrs. Shaw said in part: "There are three things for you to consider in your work—yourself, the books and the public. The personal side of being a librarian includes your duty of being cheerful. Guests do not return to an inhospitable hostess. Keep a library home, and don't be too statistical keeping account of the number of persons who pass through the clicking gate."

Mrs. Shaw also urged a wide knowledge of books and the needs of readers.

This was followed by a paper on Robert Louis Stevenson by Mrs. Smith, of Springfield.

The officers elected for 1909-10 were: president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Worcester, Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson; secretary, Miss Emily M. Haynes, Polytechnic Institute, Worcester; treasurer, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford.

### COLUMBIA (MO.) LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the year 1908-09 was held on June 17 at the new home of its president, Mr. H. O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri. Miss Mary Wadsworth, instructor in English in Stephens College and a member of the club, gave a lecture on "George Eliot."

Officers for the year 1909-10 were elected as follows: H. O. Severance, president; Mrs. U. R. Hertig, formerly librarian of the Columbia Normal Academy, vice-president; Bertha J. Bond, of the University Library, secretary, and C. W. Sumner, also of the University Library, treasurer.

The meeting ended with a social session.

The Columbia Library Club was organized in December, 1907, by a number of persons from the University Library, the Missouri State Historical Society Library, the libraries of the colleges and other schools in Columbia and the Public Library, and other persons interested in library work, to promote library interests in Columbia. At the preliminary meeting Mr. Purd B. Wright, of St. Joseph, president of the Missouri Library Commission, was present and gave an informal talk on the work planned to be done by the commission. At this meeting Mr. H. O. Severance was elected temporary chairman. At the first regular meeting, which was held on Feb. 24, 1908, the constitution, presented by the constitution committee was adopted and the following officers were elected for the remainder of the year 1907-08 and for 1908-09: H. O. Severance, president; Zula Ethel Williams, librarian Stephens College, vice-president; Blanche Hedrick, of the University Library, secretary, and C. W. Sumner, treasurer. Three more meetings were held during the year 1907-08, and six regular meetings were held during the year 1908-09, most of which were in the various libraries.



At the first meeting of the year 1908-09 a new secretary, Miss Bertha J. Bond, was chosen to take the place of Miss Hedrick, who has been attending the University of Illinois Library School.

BERTHA J. BOND, *Secretary.*

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The spring meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at King Manor, Jamaica, May 27, 1909, at 11 a.m., the president, Mr. Evans, in the chair.

The president opened the meeting by commenting on the experiment of the club in holding a two-session meeting, the program being planned to reach the out-of-town members, in fact to take the place of the State Institute. The morning session was taken up by the reading of papers and business; the afternoon session took the form of a round-table meeting for general discussion.

Miss Lucy Hallock, librarian of the Southold Free Library, was the first speaker of the morning session, and under the title of the "History of a small library" painted a most attractive picture of the warm personal touch that may develop in the work of the librarian of the small town library with her public.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Library Commission, spoke entertainingly on "Library problems and makeshifts," showing that the problems of small libraries can be solved as a rule by appropriate common-sense makeshifts rather than by attempting to use the elaborate machinery necessary in large libraries.

The morning session closed with the important business of electing a president, by reason of the resignation of Mr. Evans, who is soon to leave Brooklyn. Miss J. F. Hume was unanimously elected.

The afternoon session at 2:30 p.m., a round-table on the "Problems of small libraries," was conducted by Miss Theresa Hitchler over a broad field of discussion, including the subjects of bookbuying, reference books, work with children and the mending of books. In the course of the discussion the chairman called on Miss Lord, Miss Rathbone, Miss Askew, Miss Hunt and Miss Hassler.

After the session the members of the club were invited to inspect the colonial building, in which the meetings were held, with its interesting collections. By the courtesy of Mr. Frank E. Hopkins, the Marion Press was open to visitors. The Jamaica Branch and the Administrative building of the Queensborough Public Library were also visited.

E. P. BUCKNAM, *Secretary.*

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Western Massachusetts Library Club held its 11th annual meeting at the public library at Greenfield, June 10, with representatives from towns as far east as Athol, west as Templeton, and north as Ashuelot, N. H. The morning session was opened by George

L. Lewis, of the Westfield Athenaeum, vice-president of the club, in the absence of the president, Miss Ida F. Farrar, of the Springfield City Library, whose illness of the last few months has caused great regret among the club members.

Rev. C. W. Merriam, of All Souls' Church, trustee of the library, cordially welcomed the club.

The annual business meeting followed Mr. Merriam's address of welcome. The next feature of the program was a roll-call of the libraries in response to the topic "The most interesting things our library has done this year." Very interesting and ready responses were given, showing plainly that the libraries in this section are wide awake and progressive. The following were heard from either by letter or representative: Amherst, Westfield, Holyoke, Forbes Library and Clarke Library, Northampton, Indian Orchard and Forest Park branches, as well as the main library, Springfield, Mount Holyoke College Library, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Conway, Warwick, Chicopee, Turners Falls, Montague, Deerfield, Athol, Brimfield, Williams College Library. At the afternoon session the nominating committee offered the following list of officers, who were elected: president, George L. Lewis, of the Westfield Athenaeum; vice-presidents, John A. Lowe, of the Williams College Library, and Anna O. Batson, of Turners Falls; secretary, Mary Lucina Saxton, of Holyoke; treasurer, Grace E. Harlow, Clarke Library, Northampton; recorder James A. Lowell, of the City Library, Springfield.

The subject of the afternoon session was the work of the state library commission. W. I. Fletcher spoke on "What the state library commission can do for the small library."

"The work of the Connecticut public library committee" was outlined by Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, library visitor and inspector. The four divisions of the work of the committee are: Development of library spirit and establishment of libraries; grant of books to libraries; advice and assistance to libraries, and the circulation of travelling material. The first is the most difficult. The report shows 36 towns having no libraries and 10 towns having only subscription libraries, and in most of the towns now without libraries it will be necessary to wait for the next generation before much can be done. The travelling libraries have reached all but 10 of the 36 without any established library.

The committee has 60 travelling libraries on subjects especially arranged for the benefit of clubs and also has a fine picture collection which it circulates freely.

"Commission work in other states" was then taken up by Miss Alice Shepard, of the Springfield City Library. Miss Shepard told of various interesting features of commission work in Wisconsin, Missouri, Alabama, South Dakota, Vermont, Kansas, Iowa and New

York. Many states have summer schools or institutes for library instruction in which the tuition is free. The publications of many state commissions are helpful, particularly those of Wisconsin. Minnesota, owing to its population, has a large collection of foreign books in its travelling libraries. Among its other features New York has a house library which is loaned for \$1, covering transportation. In Massachusetts there is need of a field secretary who shall be able to give advice and help.

S. S. Green, of Worcester, a member of the Massachusetts commission, was present and spoke on the work of the commission.

The following resolutions were then introduced, but were laid upon the table until the next meeting:

*Whereas*, The public libraries of Massachusetts must depend wholly on such appropriations—often meagre—as their towns can afford, without financial aid from the state (except to a very small extent in the case of a few of the poorest towns);

*Whereas*, In view of their small appropriations, it is of the utmost importance that the library funds should be spent economically and to the best advantage; and that the library methods employed should be the best possible;

*Whereas*, In many of these towns both the librarians and the trustees are of necessity largely unfamiliar with modern library aims and practice; and often are not in a position to seek or obtain knowledge of the subject;

*Whereas*, The present unofficial and volunteer committee which has attempted to remedy these conditions can necessarily cover but a small proportion of the needs of the state;

*Resolved*, That the Western Massachusetts Library Club respectfully petition the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts that they employ a trained and paid visitor, such as is employed in Vermont, Connecticut, and many other progressive states, to travel among the smaller libraries of the state to give the librarians and trustees such aid and information as will conduce to more efficient administration of their libraries.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, to the governor, and to the Library Club of the state.

The address of the day was given by Dr. John C. Hockenberry, of the Westfield Normal School, on "The child the ward of the nation."

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The reunion of the former students of the Training School for Children's Librarians took the form of a dinner given Tuesday night, June 29, at the Mt. Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. There were 11 present, besides Mr. H. W. Craver, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who presided, and the guests of honor, who were Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and Mr. E. H. Anderson, assistant librarian of the New York Public Library, and formerly

librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh during the years of organization of the school.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Drexel Institute Library School Association met at Bretton Woods at 8.15 on the evening of June 29. Miss Kroeger and Miss Keller, of the faculty, and 16 members of the alumni were present.

The meeting was informal, each one present telling some of the interesting experiences of her work. As the members represented libraries from Maine to Oklahoma the experiences related were most varied and interesting.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Zaidee Brown, one of the New York State Library organizers, conducted this year's course in the Administration of small libraries. The lectures, eight in number, dealt with the various administrative processes necessary for the average library. Particular attention was devoted to library finances and the forms necessary in library bookkeeping. Mr. Wyer gave a lecture on "Fundamentals of library finance" as a general introduction to the course.

Informal commencement exercises were held Friday, June 25. Rev. William R. Eastman, chief of the Division of Educational Extension, addressed the class, and the degree of Bachelor of Library Science was, in the absence of the director, conferred by the vice-director on the following students: Linn Rudolph Blanchard, Gertrude Eleanor Phipps, Florence Brookes Gray, George Franklin Strong, of the class of 1909; Fredericka Botsford Gillette, of the class of 1905, and Lois Antoinette Reed, of the class of 1904.

Eleven members of the junior class will gain the required 75 hours of practical staff experience in an approved library during the summer as follows:

Anna G. Birge, Wisconsin University Library.  
Henricita M. Blasl, Catalog Department, Brooklyn Public Library.  
Lilian J. Callahan, Tompkins Square Branch, New York Public Library.  
Pauline V. Fullerton, Brooklyn Public Library.  
Galen W. Hill, Bath-on-Hudson Library, Rensselaer, N. Y.  
Kathreen Holdridge, Rochester University Library.  
Carleton B. Joeckel, Bath-on-Hudson Library, Rensselaer, N. Y.  
Harriet C. Long, Madison, Neb., Public Library.  
Ethel A. Sherwood, Aguilar Branch, New York Public Library.  
Martha W. Suter, Bath-on-Hudson Library, Rensselaer, N. Y.  
Ruth E. Warren, Brookline, Mass., Public Library.

*Recent appointments*

Dr. Lonna D. Arnett, '08-'09, has been appointed classifier in the Library of the United States Bureau of Education, Washington.

Miss Sara W. Eno, '08-'09, goes to the University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia, the first of September as assistant in the catalog department.

Miss Florence B. Gray, B.L.S., '09, begins work as assistant in the Sociology Section, New York State Library, July 15.

Miss Sara E. Johnston, '08-'09, has been engaged as substitute for six weeks, beginning July 1, at the Aguilar Branch, New York Public Library.

Mr. John B. Kaiser, '10, has been appointed temporary assistant in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Mr. Seth E. Pope, '00-'01, goes to Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, July 1, as assistant in the technology library.

Miss Jessamine E. Swartwout, '08-'09, has been engaged to catalog Howard University Library, Washington, D. C.

Miss Rebecca W. Wright, B.L.S., '05, has resigned her position as assistant in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, and will begin the revision of the catalog of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 1.

The 1909-10 Circular of Information of the school, now in preparation, will be considerably enlarged by the introduction of brief summaries of the courses offered and the inclusion of some additional information likely to prove useful to the prospective student.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-director*.

*SUMMER SCHOOL*

The 12th session of the summer school, with Miss Corinne Bacon in charge, opened June 9th and closed July 21st. The number of students was limited to 28, both because it was necessary to hold the school in rather cramped quarters and because it was felt that more could be done for each student if fewer were taken than has been the case in the last two years. Twenty-one of the 28 students were from New York state. Twenty-five took the general course, two took a special course and one was forced by illness in her family to leave early in the session.

Eighty-five lectures were given, 39 of which required from two to four hours' technical work in connection with them. Other lectures called for collateral reading or examination of library material. The subjects were as follows:

Cataloging (19, Miss Bacon).

Classification and book numbers (13, Miss Hawkins).

Book selection (12).

Miss Bacon — Principles of selection; Aids in selection; Morality in fiction; Ten novels of 1909; Seven recent books on sociological topics.

Miss Bascom — The A. L. A. booklist.

Mrs. Harron — Some interesting biographies.

Miss Wheeler — The New York State Li-

brary best books list; Editions; Publishers (3 lectures).

Administration (9); Miss Brown 8, Mr. Wyer 1.

Reference (6, Mr. Walter).

Work with children (5):

Miss Lyman — The child and the book; Book selection for children; Poetry for children; The story hour.

Miss Eaton — An hour of story-telling.

Trade bibliography (3, Mr. Biscoe).

Rooms and fittings (3, Mr. Eastman).

Loan work (2, Miss Bacon).

Shelf listing (1, Miss Bacon).

Accessioning (1, Miss Rhodes).

Bookbinding (1, Mr. Walter).

Government documents (1, Mr. Wyer).

The state library (1, Mr. Wyer).

Mending (1, Miss Crissy).

Work of the Division of Visual Instruction (1, Mr. Abrams).

Work of the Division of Educational Extension (1, Mr. Eastman).

The psychological moment (1, Miss Freeman).

Bookbuying (1, Mr. Peck).

The library in a small town as the center of educational activities (1, Mr. Peck).

Albany (1, Miss Wheeler).

Ideals of librarianship (1, Mr. Wynkoop).

Miss Lyman's lectures were received with great enthusiasm. Her analysis of child nature at different ages, her grasp of the fundamental principles of book selection for children, her sane views on story-telling, and her power and charm as a story-teller appealed strongly to the students.

A three-hour examination was given at the end of the course. The following students passed and received certificates:

Archibald, Mabel, assistant Reference Department, District of Columbia Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Bateman, Mrs. Lillian M., assistant Colgate University Library, Hamilton, N. Y.

Buffington, Eliza, assistant Cataloging Department, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bussell, Alice P., assistant Public Library, Olean, N. Y.

Childs, Daisy M., assistant librarian William Jewell College Library, Liberty, Mo.

Cook, Mrs. Sara S., under appointment New York Public Library.

Cross, Henrietta Y., librarian Starin Library, Fultonville, N. Y.

Crowe, Mabel R., junior assistant Brooklyn Public Library.

Dickerson, Luther L., librarian Iowa College Library, Grinnell, Ia.

Donn, Anne E., desk attendant District of Columbia Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Easter, Mrs. Georgie L., assistant Circulating Department, Des Moines Public Library, Ia.

Ehlers, Frances M., junior assistant Brooklyn Public Library.

Franck, Charlotte, assistant Morrisania Branch, New York Public Library.

Hall, Emily H., under appointment Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.  
 Hamilton, Ethel D., assistant Children's room, Chatham Square Branch, New York Public Library.  
 Ingersoll, Grace, librarian Free Library, Corning, N. Y.  
 Ivimey, Muriel, assistant Circulating Department, New York Library.  
 Lamb, Adele E., general assistant Y. M. A. Library, Albany, N. Y.  
 Mahony, Nellie M., general assistant Chatham Square Branch, New York Public Library.  
 Norris, Loraine, assistant cataloger, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.  
 Oakley, Christina V., assistant Free Library, Newburgh, N. Y.  
 Overman, Rhoda A., assistant Public Library, Marion, Ind.  
 Pingle, Grace P., assistant High School Library, Albany, N. Y.  
 Powers, Agnes M., assistant South End Free Library, Albany, N. Y.  
 Ricketts, Mrs. Kate L., substitute Mott Haven Branch, New York Public Library.  
 Wilson, Josie, junior assistant Brownsville Branch, Brooklyn Public Library.  
 Witmer, Jennie A., librarian Public Library, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Wood, Florence E., cataloger Public Library, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

This general course will not be given again until 1911. In 1910 two consecutive courses will be offered, each lasting three weeks. Students may apply for either course or for both. Those taking both will have all the subjects usually treated *at length* in the general course except administration, book selection and work with children, and will cover more ground in bibliography, reference and government documents than has heretofore been possible in the general course. The work offered in classification, cataloging and shelf listing will be essentially the same as that given during the last two years.

#### Course A (June 1-21):

Government documents, Mr. Wyer.  
 Reference, Mr. Walter.  
 Bibliography, Mr. Biscoe.

#### Course B (June 22-July 12):

Cataloging (including subject headings), Miss Bacon.  
 Shelf listing, Miss Bacon.  
 Classification, Miss Hawkins.

It is hoped that this arrangement will accommodate those who want only certain subjects, or who cannot give up six weeks to the work, as well as a large number of those wishing a more general course.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the New York State Library School Association was held at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 30. It was preceded by an alumni dinner, at which about 75 members were present. Mr. Wyer and Mr. Walter both delivered brief addresses on the present

work of the school, and Mrs. Fairchild, the former vice-director, gave a very pleasant informal address. The most important business of the meeting was the report of the Advisory board. In this report special mention was made of the successful operation of the student loan fund, established a year ago by the Association.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Miss Georgia Rathbone (Pratt) has resigned her position in the Utica Public Library to accept the headship of the loan department in the Osterhout Library of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Alice C. Campbell (Pratt, '09) has been engaged as assistant by the Library of the Genesee State Normal School.

Miss Maude Derickson (Pratt) has been appointed assistant in the library of the University of Minnesota.

Miss Edith V. Bethune (Pratt) has resigned from the library of McGill University to enter that of the University of Toronto.

Miss Elizabeth S. Howell (Pratt) has resigned her position in the Princeton University Library and announced her engagement to Mr. C. S. Thompson, of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Edyth Miller (Pratt) has been engaged as assistant librarian at the Normal College, New York, Miss Elsie Adams having resigned.

Miss Julia Rupp, librarian of Oil City, has resigned and joined the staff of the New York Public Library.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school has regretted very much not being able to send its quota of news for recent months. The quite serious illness of the director and the sudden resignation of Miss Henry, the secretary, because of a death in her family, have necessarily crippled the work of the office to such an extent that all but the most necessary work had to be omitted. It was with the greatest regret that Miss Henry's resignation was accepted. She has been with the school almost from its beginning, and during her four years of connection with it has by her fine personality, her ability in her work and helpfulness to every one endeared herself alike to faculty and students. Miss Henry will make her home with an uncle in the city.

The director is very much better, and expects that a summer of rest will bring her back in full health. In the fall a full resumé will be given in this journal of plans for the year and other items of interest concerning the school.

#### ALUMNI MEETING

The second annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Western Reserve University Library School was held on the morning of July 3. The following alumni were pres-



ent: Misses Eastman, Fogelson, Root and Wallis, and Mr. Vitz. In the absence of the president, Mr. Lavell, and of the vice-president, the chair was taken by Mr. Vitz. The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hobart, showed an active membership of 30 out of a possible 53, and a balance in the treasury of \$42.50. The chief topic of discussion related to practical methods of helping the school. Plans for an alumni lectureship, which had been formulated, were presented by the committee in charge. It is expected that a series of lectures will be the result of the Association's efforts.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: president, Carl P. P. Vitz, Albany, N. Y.; first vice-president, Frances Root, Lorain, O.; second vice-president, Jennie M. Flexner, Louisville, Ky.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Amy S. Hobart, Cleveland, O.

The committee on the school consists of the following: Miss Mary Scott Wallis, chairman, the president, Misses Helen Stearns, Thirza E. Grant and Ethel M. Knapp.

On Friday morning of the conference the alumni, with Dean Brett, Miss Linda E. Eastman, Miss Caroline Burnite and Miss E. L. Power, of the faculty, gathered for a Reserve breakfast.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*The Library*, April, contains "Recent foreign literature," by E. Lee; "The so-called Gutenberg documents," by J. H. Hessels; "The arrangement of bibliographies," by A. W. Pollard; "A municipal library and its public," pt. 5: Lectures and exhibitions, by J. Ballinger; "False dates in Shakespearian quartos," by W. Jaggard.

*Library Assistant*, June, contains the 14th annual report of the Library Assistants' Association. The membership of the Association is recorded as 446. The Council of the Association came into office at the last annual meeting under the new constitution. "Fellowship" as a grade of standing in the Association was only created at the last annual meeting, and no representation of that order has as yet been on the Council. The principal question that has engaged the attention of the Council during the year has been that of professional registration.

In the July number the account of the annual meeting of the Association at Croydon, June 16, is given: "The function of a central library and the problem of branches," by Arthur J. Hawkes; and "The place and treatment of fiction in public libraries," by Daniel W. Herdman; note of the first annual meeting of the South Wales Branch at Cardiff, April 21, is also included.

*Library Association Record*, June, contains "Some insufficiently-developed points in library practice," by A. R. Corns; "A recent

development in library work amongst the young," by W. A. Briscoe, which describes an interesting method in use at Nottingham, Eng., for the encouragement of reading.

*Library World*, July, contains "The representation of science and technology in public libraries," by E. A. Savage, pt. 1; "Library manuscript magazines," by W. J. Phillips; pt. 12 of R. A. Peddie's "Fifteenth century books;" "The librarian as a lecturer," by W. C. Berwick Sayers; and "Partisan literature in public libraries," by Arthur J. Hawkes.

*Public Libraries*, July, contains "The social opportunity of the public library," by Emma Louise Adams, and the conclusion of the interesting article on "Municipal civil service in libraries," by Judson T. Jennings, which was begun in the June number, and in which is cited the experience of various libraries.

Arguments for and against civil service are presented, and, it is stated in conclusion, that "internal civil service entirely within the control of the library is heartily commended by libraries at Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Grand Rapids and other cities, as eliminating political influence and undesirable applicants, and as being very successful in securing for library service the right kind of people."

"Arranging pamphlets," by J. M. Cochrane, is a useful article in this number. "Work with clubs," by Katherine A. Chipman; "The value of the study reference work in public schools," by H. Ralph Mead, and "Suggested revision of the A. L. A. constitution," by A. G. S. Josephson, complete the articles of special interest.

*Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*, May, contains "The general catalogue of regimental libraries." A grant of 20,000 francs was made in 1906 for the purpose of creating libraries for non-commissioned officers and men. Lists for these libraries were drawn up and an "Instruction sur l'organisation et le fonctionnement des bibliothèques de troupe" has just been issued, preceded by a general catalog. This catalog covers 300 pages and mentions about 6000 volumes.

*Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari* for May, 1909, has an article on the duty of the local government to furnish the means of popular education, particularly with reference to Milan and local popular libraries.

The June issue contains an analysis of the recent report made by the Minister of Popular Instruction on Italian popular libraries. This report shows that the libraries number 415 and that they are decreasing in number. Methods for increasing their numbers and efficiency are here taken up.

An interesting series of administration rules of the "Filippo Buonarroti" popular library at Florence are given. In essentials they differ little from those of any American library, though it is somewhat surprising to see that the library is open only from 8.30 to 10.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 to 4 p.m.



*Il Libro e la Stampa: Bollettino Ufficiale delle Società Bibliografiche Italiane* for March-June, 1909, gives an article by Francesco Novati fixing a date for Jacobus de Cessulis, who wrote the celebrated moralization of the game of chess. He shows that the author was in Genoa in 1317-18, and that the essay was composed in the first few years of the 14th century.

This same issue contains also an interesting study by Achille Bertarelli on some forged woodcuts made in recent years from wood blocks that belonged to the famous Modena printing house of the Solani.

*Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* for January-February, 1909, contains a study of the portrait of Santa Teresa, drawings of Michael Angelo, and a continuation of the series by Guillermo Antolin, of the Royal Library of the Escorial, on unknown minor works of St. Jerome, and the continuation of Jesus Reymondez's "History of the provincial library of Cadiz."

The number for March-April, 1909, contains the beginning of a biography of Francisco Cano by Antonio Aguilar y Cano; an article on Don Francesillo de Zuniga, the court fool of Charles v., by Juan Menendez Pidal; a continuation of the biographical-bibliographical notes of the 16th and 17th century; Poets of Granada, by Angel del Arco; Narciso Diaz de Escovar's "Annals of the Spanish theatre in the 17th century;" the conclusion of the article on the Library of the Conde de Haro, founded in 1455; and continuations of Menendez y Pelayo's bibliography of Latin authors of the Peninsula, and de Barcia's catalog of the collection of portraits in the Biblioteca Nacional.

*De Boeksaal [The Library]*, the official organ of the Association for Public Reading Rooms in the Netherlands (Vereeniging voor openbare leeszaalen in Nederland), for April 30, v. 3, no. 4, contains a short review of the annual meeting of the Association, an article entitled "Reasons why governmental supervision of public reading rooms would not be satisfactory," by G. Van Rijn, of Rotterdam; an account of the work done at the public reading room and library at Zutphen, with notes of other libraries, bibliographical notes and book reviews. The number for June 30 has an interesting article by D. H. Schilling on the libraries provided for each army corps in the Dutch military service, corresponding roughly to our own "post libraries;" an annotated list by E. Heimans on what we call "nature study"—books on plants, birds, etc., primarily selected for public libraries. The series of articles on library economy by H. E. Greve refers in this issue to the accession book, or, as the Dutch call it, the "Stamkatalogus."

*For Folke-og Barnebogsamlinger*, the Norwegian quarterly, April-June, contains an article by Haakon Nyhuus on "Apartments or

buildings for small public libraries," and a comprehensive review by the editor on the activity of the public libraries of Norway during 1908. The number is rich in well-written book reviews.

*Folkbiblioteksbladet*, the Swedish quarterly, April-June, has a lengthy review on Swedish poetry during the last quarter century, by E. Hedén, another by G. Linder on "Juvenile literature, Christmas, 1908," and an article on the introduction of Practical (technical, etc.) disciplines in the common schools. There are book reviews and a report from the lecture bureau of the Association for popular education.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, the Danish quarterly, April-June, announces general Danish library meeting, Aug. 3-4, in connection with the National Exposition of Aarhus. An article by V. Grundtvig, describes the model public library established on the exposition grounds.

J. Hörup explains a new system of notation. Other minor articles and short notices on recent literature complete the number.

*Ceska Osveta (Bohemian Culture)*, a bi-monthly magazine, published at Prague by the Bohemian, Moravian and Lower-Austrian Society for Bohemian Culture contains in no. 3 of vol. 5, 1909, a call to the members of the Society for Bohemian Culture and of the Educational Alliance, to a council to be held at Prague, June 12 and 13, 1909, the third annual report of the Society for Bohemian Culture (1908), and a list of its members.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*American Congregational Association L.* (56th rpt.—year ending May 24, 1909.) Added 1015 v., 573 pm.; total 56,880 v., 53,957 pm. (exclusive of unbound periodicals).

The library is practically one of reference and no attempt is made to increase its circulation.

*Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L.* The new branch of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta has been given the name of the Anne Wallace branch, in honor of Mrs. Anne Wallace Howland. The name was the result of a choice of suggested names which were presented in the local press by the people of that section of Atlanta in which the branch is placed. Among suggestions given may be mentioned the name of the "Eigenrae" Library, a rather Antipodean honor to its founder, or mystic backward version of his name. Also the Julia-Anne was suggested to do joint honor to both the present librarian and her predecessor.

*Boston (Mass.) P. L.* It is stated in a recent issue of the *Boston Transcript* that through the efforts of the United Improvement Association and the co-operation of Police Commissioner O'Meara and Mr. Wadlin there was to be placed on file immediately, in the branch public libraries in all parts of the city, books containing the police

lists of voters. In past years the lists have been furnished to the ward committees, but hundreds of voters have hesitated to visit these political headquarters.

*Davenport (Ia.) P. L.* (6th rpt.—year 1908.) Added 3688; total 26,142. Issued, home use 158,973. Cards were issued to 1209 new borrowers.

The circulation of the children's room was 36,482, 1358 less than in 1907. This decrease is more than balanced by the increase in circulation through the schools and is probably a result of the school work. In accord with the suggestion of Miss Moore, of New York, more adult fiction has been added to the children's collection. The club rooms of the library were used by 12 organizations during 1908.

*Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L.* During the winter a series of free lectures were given at the library, and the following subjects were covered: Vesuvius and Pompeii; Michelangelo and the Sistine ceiling; The foods of our every day diet; Use of adulterants and preservatives in food; Relation of insects to disease; Foreign New York and our immigration problem. A second series of lectures on European capitals was also given, this course covering Athens, Rome, Copenhagen, Berne, Brussels and Madrid.

*Haverhill (Mass.) P. L.* (34th rpt.—1908.) Added 3067 (324 gifts); total 90,000 (estimated). Issued, home use 199,434 (increase of 11 per cent. over last year). New cardholders 2237; total registration since July 13, 1906, 11,476.

Considerable cataloging has been done during the year, and the work of rearranging certain classes of books was also entailed by the extensive alterations and additions made in the library in 1907. The books purchased during the year numbered 2303 for \$3605.90, including music and back numbers of periodicals for reference. As many as possible, both new books and replacements, were bought in the Chivers and Huntting bindings and the publishers' special library bindings.

Of the special Haverhill and Whittier collections only a beginning has been made in their cataloging. "As a part of the cataloging of the Haverhill collection Mirick's 'History of Haverhill,' which is much used for reference, was indexed by Mr. Gray. This index, which includes over 1000 headings, has been typewritten. It may be advisable to print it later, so that it can be inserted in copies of the book. This index is of great value to the genealogists and students of Haverhill history.

*Joliet (Ill.) P. L.* (34th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1909.) (In *Joliet Public Library Bulletin*, June.) Added 1091; total 30,455. Issued, home use 117,699; ref. use 15,038. New cards issued 1165; total number of cards in use 11,470. Receipts \$14,107.06 (general fund); expenses \$9952.40 (lib. work main-

tenance \$5962.05, building maintenance \$2415.06).

The total number of persons using the reading room was 17,694. The Sunday afternoon use of the reading room from October to May was 1801. There were 603 books rebound, including periodicals, and there were 6959 books repaired in the library.

*Long Beach (Cal.) P. L.* The new library building was dedicated June 14. Miss Ellis, the librarian, attended the A. L. A. conference at Bretton Woods.

*Malden (Mass.) P. L.* (31st rpt.—1908.) Added 2841; total 55,108. Issued, home use 149,799; total use of books in all departments 187,773. Total no. cards in use 15,804. Receipts \$30,468.56; expenses \$21,526.75 (books \$3904.22, salaries \$7707.83).

"While the question of open shelves continues to agitate the library world and its advocates and opponents are at variance over its economical and moral aspects, our own experience gives strength to the belief that however convenient and desirable public access to the shelves may be in the libraries of small communities, where the books are mostly in sight of the librarian and his readers and borrowers are his own friends and neighbors, in most libraries, where the strictest supervision cannot be had, it is inconvenient in administration, unbusinesslike and unsafe economically, and detrimental to public morals. . . . Under the present conditions the open shelves of the children's room [of the Malden Public Library] cannot well be abandoned, but they may afford a sufficient warning against unlimited access to the alcoves and stack room of the main collection."

*New York P. L.* In the Lenox library building during the summer months there is an exhibition of engravings after paintings of Raphael. These prints form part of the collection formed by the late Dr. Wilhelm Engelmann, many being signed proofs and practically all the modern ones proofs before letters.

*Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum L.* (19th rpt.—year 1908-09.) (In library's *Quarterly Bulletin*, July, 1909.) Added 1479 (831 by purchase, 648 by gift); total 54,039. Issued, home use 90,366.

The librarian having completed 20 years of service shows the condition of the library in 1909 as compared with 1889.

*Toledo (O.) P. L.* (34th rpt.—year 1908.) Added 7852; total 82,802. Issued, home use 405,918 (of which 34,079 was from library building and 64,839 from deposits, mainly in schools; the circulation shows an increase of 29,087 over 1907). New registration 4183; total active borrowers 22,335.

In the report for the year emphasis is given to the need of an increase in the library's income which would ensure to some degree an adequate amount for the purchase of books. While the library's income does not increase,

it is natural that with added activities to force up the salary budget book purchases must be slighted.

Though added shelf room has been provided for, giving sufficient space for the present housing of the collection, the librarian believes that within another year the absolute limit of shelf room, with the present amount of floor space, will be reached.

The work of the reference department shows steady increase, and the need of more books and more room for the satisfactory development of this department is keenly felt.

The school work has progressed favorably. During the year 6772 books were sent out in 160 sets to principals, teachers, settlement workers and to the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., which sustained a home circulation of 57,584.

From the children's room there was a circulation of 152,799, only 60 per cent. of which were fiction. There was also a circulation of 2508 pictures. These were borrowed by teachers, normal students, clubs and Sunday-school workers.

A small branch library was established a year ago on the East side, in which 200 books were deposited. Their active circulation soon showed that there should be a well-equipped building containing 2000 or 3000 volumes in that locality. A similar building should be established in the West End, thus relieving the congestion at the central library and meeting the needs of suburban residents.

"The main library should have the lecture-room, without which no up-to-date library is complete. Here members of study clubs could meet, and with easy access to books outline their work."

*Waterbury, Ct. Silas Bronson L.* (30th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1908.) Added 5059; total 75,865. Issued, home use 218,699 (inclusive of school libs.). In foreign languages: 1924 French, 1246 German, 958 Italian, 388 Yiddish, and 157 Swedish volumes were issued. The circulation of children's books through the main library and the schools was 90,011.

In school deposit libraries the collection now numbers 6514 v. distributed through 17 schools. A new branch (South Waterbury), making the second branch of the library, was opened in May, 1908, and maintained a circulation of 2595 v. in spite of inconvenient conditions. The collection on deposit is about 300.

*Winchester (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1908.) Added 753; total 18,862. Issued, home use 44,985. Card holders 4137. Receipts \$3372; expenses \$2988.93 (books \$1379.26, payroll \$1344.95).

During the year the card catalog for the children's room has been completed. The children's room has proved its usefulness and popularity, and a general increase in activity is noted for the library.

#### FOREIGN

*Finsbury (Eng.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1909. (In *Finsbury Public Libraries Quarterly Guide for Readers*, July.) Added 929; total 32,741. Registration 4795. Books issued 182,672 (central lending lib. 85,283, central ref. lib. 46,370).

There were about 618,990 visits to the library during the year.

*Nottingham (Eng.) P. Ls.* (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1909.) Added 3805; total 130,781. Issued, home use and lib. use 637,223.

The accommodations at the central library are inadequate.

*Sweden.* Dr. Valfrid Palmgren's article on "Vacation courses for school librarians in the summer of 1908, at Stockholm" (*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, May) throws light on Swedish libraries for pupils of the schools. The number of volumes in these varies from 100 to 1000; they are used by the pupils mainly for amusement; teachers serve as librarians, without the necessary training. The teachers themselves expressed a desire for reform of the school libraries, and the Royal Direction of Higher Education arranged for a summer course under Dr. Palmgren. His method, especially in the teaching of cataloging, had to be formed with reference to the short time allowed and to the mental calibre of his auditors. Six hours a day were spent in this work, the sixth being always given up to lectures on American library methods in general and particularly in the matter of co-operation with schools, and of the training of librarians. The author gave up so much time to American conditions because "in no other country do libraries stand in such relation to the question of education," and because "by the study of library affairs there one gains a rich supply of increased interest in such questions, a wider view of the extensive functions of the libraries for the good of society, and finally enthusiasm for the profession."

#### Gifts and Bequests

*Belfast, Me.* By the will of the late Rachel A. McClintock, who died three years ago, the city has come into possession of \$6000, a part of the income of which will go to the Belfast Free Library.

*Westport, Mass.* In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December, 1908, it was mistakenly stated that by the will of the late Mr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of New York, there was a provision that the town of Westport should receive the sum of \$15,000 for the founding of a library in the village of Westport Point. This information was acquired from an erroneous press report, and attention has just been called to it. No such bequest was made by Dr. Hall to the town or to the library, which was founded some years ago by Mrs. C. C. Hall.

## Librarians

ASKEW, Miss Sarah Byrd, in addition to her position as organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, which she has held since January, 1905, and in which work she has accomplished effective and far-reaching results, has received appointment to the assistant state librarianship of New Jersey.

BARKER, Miss Tommie Dora, of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed to the position of assistant in charge of the library extension work of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History. Miss Barker is a native of Polk County, Ga., was educated at Agnes Scott College, and is a graduate of the Library Training School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., 1909. Miss Barker entered upon her work July 5.

BOSTWICK, Arthur E., chief of the Circulation department of the New York Public Library, has resigned that position to accept the librarianship of the St. Louis Public Library, to succeed Dr. Crunden, who for two years has been suffering from a serious malady and for whom there is no chance of return to his post. Dr. Bostwick graduated from Yale in 1881; in 1883 he received the degree of Ph.D.; 1881-1884 was graduate fellow, physical science; he was substitute instructor and proctor, 1883-4. After work on Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography" and other literary work, he held positions as assistant editor of *The Forum*, associate editor of the *Standard Dictionary*, and editor of the Science department of the *Literary Digest*. From 1895-99 Dr. Bostwick was librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library; he was librarian of Brooklyn Public Library from 1899-1901, and has held the position that he now resigns since 1901. During the eight years that Dr. Bostwick has occupied this position, the Circulation department has been organized and developed by consolidation of 10 former libraries with 27 branches and establishment of 13 new branches, making 40 in all; 32 branch buildings have been erected; a travelling library department, a department of children's work and one of work with schools, and a foundation of a training class for library assistants have been established. Dr. Bostwick's constant and effective work has also embraced connection with the library associations and clubs and work of general library advancement. He was president of the American Library Association, 1907-08, was made president of the American Library Institute in 1900, and has served as president of the Long Island and New York Library clubs, and of the New York State Library Association. Dr. Bostwick has for so long and so intimately been connected with library interests in New York that the loss of his able and devoted service here will be cause for deep regret.

BROWN, Charles H., New York State Library School, class of 1901, has resigned his position as reference librarian at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, to become assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library.

BURPEE, Lawrence J., librarian Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Ont., has been honored by being made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

CLARK, Miss Etta M., has resigned her position as cataloger in the Brooklyn Public Library to become librarian of the Middlebury College Library, Middlebury, Vermont. Miss Clark's new duties began on July 1.

CLARKE, Miss Edith E., has resigned from her position of librarian of the University of Vermont, which she has held for the past 11 years. Her address for the summer will be 112 Comstock avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

CUNNINGHAM, Jesse, New York State Library School, class of 1910, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Law Library.

DICKINSON, A. Don, New York State Library School, 1902-3, has resigned his position as librarian of the Leavenworth, Kan., Free Public Library and organizer of the Kansas Library Association, to accept the librarianship of the State College of Washington at Pullman.

FAY, Miss Lucy E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '08, has resigned her position as assistant in the Educational Extension Division of the New York State Library to succeed Mr. Nathaniel L. Goodrich as librarian of West Virginia University Library, Morgantown.

HADLEY, Chalmers, secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, was elected at the Bretton Woods conference to the position of secretary and treasurer of the American Library Association. Mr. Hadley is a graduate of Earlham College, Ind., and did two years' newspaper work in Indianapolis and five years of such work in Philadelphia. In 1905 he went to the Indiana State Library, but after six months' experience there left to attend the New York State Library School. In 1906 he became secretary and organizer for the Indiana library commission. Mr. Hadley was president of the League of Library Commissions, 1907-8.

HARVEY, Miss Elizabeth, a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1891, died in Philadelphia on July 10, 1909. Miss Harvey's home was in Wilkes-Barré, Pa., and her library record dates from 1888, when she became classifier and cataloger at the Osterhout Free Library in her home town. In 1890 she became a member of the cataloging staff of the New York State Library and resigned in 1893 to take up bibliographic work in Philadelphia.



KINSLEY, Miss Lydia F. (Wisconsin, '07), has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School of Warrensburg, Missouri, for the ensuing year, to take the place of Miss Flora B. Roberts, who has been granted a year's leave of absence. Miss Roberts will spend the year at the University of Michigan.

NELSON, Charles Alexander, who has held the position of reference librarian of Columbia University for 16 years, has resigned on the retiring allowance to which he is entitled by the provisions of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Mr. Nelson was born in Calais, Maine, 1839, and received his education in various schools of the United States and Canada. He began library work in 1855 as the librarian of the Gorham, Maine, Academy, and served as librarian of the Washington Irving Literary Association of Cambridge, 1856-61. In 1857 he became assistant in the Harvard College Library, and continued there for three years, studying Library science at the same time and graduating in 1860. After further study and tutoring and some business experience, he resumed his library work at Harvard in 1863, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in that year. He entered the service of the United States in 1864 as civil engineer and draughtsman in the Quartermaster's Department of the army. He was acting superintendent of White Refugees in the spring of 1865, and in 1867 had charge of the registration work under the Reconstruction acts in Craven county, North Carolina. Mr. Nelson held various civil positions, and was later engaged in the book business in Boston. He was professor of Greek and librarian of Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, in 1877, but in 1878 returned to Boston, where he was for two years manager of the Old South Bookstore of Boston and editor of the publications of the firm. From 1881 to 1888 he was engaged as catalog librarian of the Astor Library, where he was in charge of the compilation of the continuation of Dr. Cogswell's catalog. Mr. Nelson has held other important positions, among them those of librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, 1888-91, and assistant librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, 1891-93. He was a member of the World's Columbian Exposition committee of the American Library Association, 1893, and a library lecturer at the New York State and Pratt library schools. During his connection with Columbia Mr. Nelson has edited and published the catalog of the Avery Architectural Library, and has published many monographs and articles dealing with professional and kindred subjects, and is author of a history of "Waltham past and present." For the past few years he has edited the Columbia bibliography for the Columbia annual catalog, and the bibliography in the *Columbia University Quarterly*, and he also has been indexer for the

Columbia University Press. He served as secretary of the Bibliographical Society of America, of the American Library Association, and of the New York Library Club; of the last he also served twice as president, and was a member of the library council of the University of the State of New York. In 1905 Mr. Nelson celebrated his half-century connection with library work, note of his career being then made in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March, 1905. Though it is a pleasure to see Mr. Nelson's long and active library service rewarded by an allowance sufficient to permit retirement, he will be missed by the circle to which in the long and faithful performance of his duties he had become endeared. Mr. Nelson will, however, not entirely be removed from the library field, as he plans to continue his interest in library affairs as consulting librarian for such as may profit by his long experience and as purchasing agent for libraries, and will also undertake indexing work.

POST, William L., has resigned his position as superintendent of documents to enter other fields of work. Mr. Post's resignation met with general expressions of regret on the part of librarians, who have appreciated his untiring and effective efforts to promote the facility of library use of public documents. Resolutions of regret on Mr. Post's resignation were drawn up and adopted at the recent Bretton Woods conference.

THOMSON, John, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia since its establishment in 1893, received from the University of Pennsylvania at its Commencement on June 16, the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his long and distinguished service in the interests of libraries and literature.

VIRDEN, Miss Lucille, of Montgomery, takes the position of librarian of the Public Library, Talladega, Ala., on Aug. 1. Miss Virden is a graduate of the 1909 class of the Carnegie Library Training School of Atlanta. Previous to her course in Atlanta she had been an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Montgomery, and had also taken a course in practical book binding in the Public Library at Newark, N. J.

WHITBECK, Mrs. Alice G., New York State Library School, 1902-3, has resigned her position as children's librarian in the Berkeley (Cal.) Public Library. Miss Ione Tucker, of New York Public Library, will fill her place.

### Cataloging and Classification

CHICAGO (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Accessions to the Chicago Public Library from April 1 to June 1, 1909. Bulletin no. 91. 16 p. O. price 3 c.



CINCINNATI (O.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual list of books added to Public Library of Cincinnati, 1908. Cin., 1909. 77 p. Q.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Monthly catalogue United States public documents, no. 173. May. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1909. 629+51 p. O.

Contains index covering January-May.

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY. Check-list of books and pamphlets relating to the history of the Pacific Northwest to be found in representative libraries of that region; prepared co-operatively [and] comp. by C. W. Smith, assistant librarian University of Washington Library. Olympia, Wash., 1909. 10+191 p. O.

A year ago the librarians of the Pacific Northwest agreed to co-operate in preparing this check-list. The University of Washington offered its services as a medium of communication. Its publication was generously assumed by the Washington State Library. There were 11 libraries interested in the beginning of the work, but during its progress two more joined the enterprise. Two of the 13 participating libraries, namely, the Legislative Library of British Columbia and the Portland Library Association were unable, for lack of time, to complete their lists, both of them having omitted practically their entire collection of pamphlets. It is appropriate to note that the Legislative Library of British Columbia assisted in this work quite as heartily as any of the American libraries. This adds an international flavor to this particular piece of co-operative work which is significant if not unique.

The scope of the list was made to include all books and pamphlets relating to the history of that geographical area lying north of California and west of the Rocky Mountains, including Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, together with British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon.

This list, comprising upwards of 2000 titles, may be regarded as an interesting contribution to the co-operative literature of library resources, now receiving so much attention from librarians, and while primarily intended as a librarian's reference book, it is hoped it will prove helpful to students wishing to know what material in this region is available.

### Bibliography

ANNUAIRE DE LA LIBRAIRIE FRANÇAISE, 1909. Paris, Le Soudier. 8+976 p. 12°, cl.

The volume contains the latest information of the various booktrade associations, their officers, etc.; lists of booksellers and publishers.

ASIA LANGUAGE. List of grammars, dictionaries, etc., of the languages of Asia, pt. 2. (In New York Public Library Bulletin, v. 13, no. 6, June, p. 391-432.)

Boston Book Co.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography and Magazine Subject Index* for July contains pt. 1 of "Subject bibliographies appearing regularly in periodicals," by Mary Josephine Booth; the seventh contribution to Mr. Faxon's "Literary annuals and gift books: 1 American;" also an interesting and helpful article, "The librarian's reading for efficiency," by Richard Bliss.

CHI, E. Annuario biografico italiano concetti sommari delle persone più note del parlamento, dell'esercito, dell'armata, della magistratura, del clero, delle pubbliche amministrazioni, dell'insegnamento, della letteratura, dell'arte, dell'industria e del commercio, compilato a cura di Guido Biagi. [N. Y., G. E. Stechert & Co.,] 1908, [1909.] 83+278 p. D. hf. mor., \$1.  
The Who's who for Italy.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. Maer, Joseph & Co. Theorie und geschichte des handels. (Lager-katalog 561.) 161 p. O. Frankfurt am Main.

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Bibliographical notes (4 p.); Bibliography 64 p.).

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ENGRAVINGS. Lawrence, R. Hoe, comp. Catalogue of the engravings issued by the Society of Iconophiles of the City of New York, MDCCCXCIV-MCMVIII; with an introd. by W. Loring Andrews. N. Y., [Richard Hoe Lawrence, 15 Wall St.,] 1908, [1909.] 87 p. il. 4°. (Priv. pr.)

GARDENING. Bailey, Liberty Hyde. The horticulturist's rule-book; a compendium of useful information for fruit-growers, truck-gardeners, florists, and others. New and

rev. ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908, [1909.] 9+312 p. 12°, (Garden-craft ser.) cl., 75 c. Literature (11 p.)

**HUDSON RIVER.** Brooklyn Public Library. List of books and magazine articles on Henry Hudson and the Hudson River, Robert Fulton and early steam navigation in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1909. 12 p. S.

Current magazine references are not included, nor references to all general United States and New York histories.

**HYPNOTISM.** Moll, Albert. Hypnotism: including a study of the chief points of psycho-therapeutics and occultism; tr. from the 4th enl. [German] ed. by Arthur F. Hopkirk. N. Y., Scribner, [imported.] 1909. 16+610 p. D. cl., \$1.50. Bibliography (5 p.).

**INCUNABULA.** Olschki, Leo S. Incunabula typographica. (Catalogue 71, de la Librairie ancienne.) Florence, 1909. 60 p. O.

**MINERALOGY.** Dana, Ja. Dwight. The system of mineralogy of Ja. Dwight Dana, 1837-1868; descriptive mineralogy. 6th ed., by E. Salisbury Dana; entirely rewritten and much enl.; with appendix 1, completing the work to 1899. N. Y., John Wiley & Sons, 1909. various paging, il. diagrs., 4°, hf. mor., \$12.50.

Bibliography (15 p.); Appendix (2 p.).

**NORTHMEN IN AMERICA.** Islandica: an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University Library; ed. by G. W. Harris. v. 2, The Northmen in America, by Halldór Hermannsson. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, 1909. c. 94 p. O. pap., \$1.

**PAINTING AND ENGRAVING.** Quaritch, Bernard. A catalogue of rare and valuable books on the fine arts: parts 3 and 4, nos. 278, 279. Painting, engraving, etc. Lond., 1909. p. 97-176 O.

*Contents* pt. 3, Medici coloured reproductions of old masters; Pageants; Palæography and facsimiles of manuscripts; Paris. La Bibliothèque Nationale; facsimiles of manuscripts; "Phiz," drawings by Hablot K. Browne; Portraits; Prints and engravings; Turner's Liber studiorum.

**QUI ETES-VOUS?** Annuaire des contemporains français et étrangers, 1909-1910. 5+564 p. D. leath., \$2.

This volume has 58 pages of entries more than the volume for 1908, and includes authors and well-known characters outside of France. Such people as died within the year have been omitted.

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Facsimile of Shakespeare's will; Bibliography (5 p.).

**TENNYSON,** Alfred, Lord. Brooklyn Public Library. Alfred Tennyson, 1809-1892; a list of books with references to periodicals in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1909. 19 p. S.

*Contents:* Bibliographies; Works; Biographies; General criticisms; Criticisms of "Idylls of the king;" Criticisms of "In memoriam."

**U. S. SUPREME COURT.** Library of Congress. List of works relating to the Supreme Court of the United States; comp. under the direction of Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1909. 124 p. O.

## Notes and Queries

**SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—Has any library a duplicate of Miss C. M. Sedgwick's "Hope Leslie" for sale or exchange? R. R. B.

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